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Poland Pauses: Progress of 20 Years Studied

Basis laid for prosperity; foreign policy hesitant between old alliances and German pressure.

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—This week Poland is celebrating the twentieth anniversary of its re-establishment as a sovereign State after more than a century and a quarter's partition.

It has been a difficult 20 years. Not only had the new State to repair the appalling devastation of the World War and lay the foundations of prosperity, but it had also to weld its three component parts into one. Of the two tasks the latter seems to have been the more difficult, but even the former is not by any means complete yet.

The World War surged right across Poland three times. And when it was over, there came the war with Bolshevik Russia in 1920-21, which swept up to the very gates of Warsaw and then back to the present Russo-Polish frontier. The net result was destruction even more widespread and complete than in the devastated areas of Belgium and Northern France. Over the greater part of the country, almost every railway station was destroyed, hundreds of thousands of farms and thousands of whole villages were in ruins, farm animals had all been requisitioned or eaten for food, farm implements were practically non-existent.

He would be a bold man who claimed that as much has been done to repair these material losses as might have been. It is generally admitted that even today the peasants are not far from destitution in many parts of the country. Their grievances led to what was really a peasant revolt during the summer of 1937. Some changes for the better have occurred since then, but by almost general consent, not enough. The Government is, however, alive to the dangers of the situation and the elections to the Seym last Sunday are hailed as the first step toward giving the peasants themselves somewhat more voice in ordering the country's affairs.

Urgency of Problem Recognized

The fact that the celebrations are sandwiched in between the Nov. 6 elections for the Seym and the coming election for the Senate indicates how urgent this problem is. The peasants and indeed all political groups have practically been out of the picture since Marshal Pilsudski turned out the coalition government under the Premiership of the peasants' leader, Vincent Witos, in 1926.

But today it is clear that unless another strong man unexpectedly emerges to take the place of Marshal Pilsudski who passed on in 1935, the tendency of the country is back toward a modified form of party politics. The task that faces the new Parliament is how to achieve a return within the framework of the 1935 Constitution and electoral law under which political parties have no voice in choosing the nation's Parliamentary representatives.

Very few Poles want to go back to the pre-1926 days when a host of small parties intrigued and bickered over the spoils of office. But neither do they want the group of military magnates and others chosen by Pilsudski nearly four years ago to perpetuate itself without reference to the wishes of the country.

In partition days, Poles formed political parties for one purpose only—to win back their independence. Men who had no views on ordinary political theory, cheerfully labelled themselves Socialists and Democrats merely in order to promote the campaign for freedom. Consequently when freedom arrived and they had to face the internal problems which confront a modern State, they found themselves altogether at sixes and sevens. Post-partition Poland is at last straightening these matters out and if Polish socialists are not orthodox socialists and Polish democrats still less orthodox democrats, the people bearing these labels have at least achieved some measure of unity in their respective political platforms.

Sharp Divisions Shown

Another difficulty which is gradually being surmounted arises from the fact that in partition days the Austrian Poles were favored by the Hapsburgs, who wanted their support against the Czechs in the Austrian Parliament, whereas the German Poles were oppressed and the Russian Poles were divided along the usual Tsarist Russian lines into cultured feudal landowners, downtrodden peasantry and rebellious intelligentsia, which, like Pilsudski himself, frequently found itself in exile in Siberia.

So it came about that Austrian Poles not only supplied a dispro-

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Germans Ask What Next In Anti-Jewish Drive

Protest in New York is voiced by leaders of national reputation irrespective of creed.

Wholesale confiscation of property and return of ghetto are rumored in Berlin.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Indignation and protest against anti-Semitic excesses in Germany was registered among all classes here today, irrespective of race or religion, a survey revealed. The clergy of practically every denomination, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney, and Alfred E. Smith, all nationally known leaders, were out openly in appeals to Germany to end the disorders and in strong condemnation of what has happened in the Third Reich.

Mayor La Guardia scored dictatorships generally and stressed the determination of the American people "to hold the lines for democracy."

Mr. Dewey declared that "the civilized world stands revolted by the bloody pogrom against a defenseless people," adding that "every instinct in us cries out in protest against the outrages which have taken place in Germany during the past five years and which sank to new depths in the organized frenzies of the past two days."

Mr. Smith recalled that many years of his life had been given "to fighting against racial and religious prejudice," and declared that if Nazi teachings prevailed, then he and millions of others who had "fought for spiritual and political freedom had fought in vain."

The Rev. Elmore M. McKee, Rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church and one-time chaplain of Yale University, held that the Church generally had a common responsibility in the plight of Jews.

"If we pause to review conditions in the world today, we cannot hold our heads as high as we did a few years ago," Mayor La Guardia declared in an Armistice Day address at the Eternal Light in Madison Square yesterday afternoon. "The ideals for which we fought are being shattered. . . .

"We cannot stand idly by; we cannot concur in international policies based on hate; we cannot come into any new ideology that lowers our own standards; we cannot change our fundamental standards to meet their philosophy."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 12—The wave of anti-Jewish violence has ceased today except for continued arrest of Jews in different parts of Germany, leaving the general population with the opportunity of asking what will be the next development and why the Paris murder was utilized for such an outburst as that of the past 48 hours.

Many reports are current regarding the next measures, such as wholesale confiscation of Jewish property and capital, and the establishment of a sixteenth century ghetto. Undoubtedly both these measures would be popular with extreme sections of the National Socialist Party. They have been demanded by the Schwarze Korps, organ of Black Shirts in a number of issues. It would be easy to execute such measures, since Jews were recently compelled to supply full returns of their property, and reports that one section of the city, namely Weissensee, would become exclusively Jewish were heard more than a year ago.

Simultaneously, however, from equally reliable sources, comes an announcement that the ministry concerned, had not until a few days ago begun working out the details of these problems. It was likely that it would take considerable time unless things have been exceptionally speeded up within the last 24 hours and the National Socialist Party has taken matters into its own hands.

The arrest of Jews, mainly in the professional classes, is said to have reached now more than 30,000, of which 7,000 are in Berlin alone.

Shops Aryanized

Enquiries have supplied no reasons for such arrests except in the cases of certain Jewish shopkeepers who were taken into custody "for their own protection." It appears certain that there will be fewer Jewish owned shops in the Berlin West End or in the chief streets from now onward. Already on boarded

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President Bids Leaders South To Talk Policy

Coming conference at Warm Springs revives reports of imminent Cabinet changes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 — Once more rumors of cabinet changes struck the capital today as President Roosevelt made plans to summon congressional leaders to Warm Springs, Ga., late this month to determine vital future administration policy.

Indeed, there appears to be impending a considerable period of readjustment. Perhaps the "Fourth New Deal" is just around the corner, indicating a change of direction from the three main periods which have preceded it. But the "Fourth New Deal," whatever it becomes, will certainly be a period in which the Executive is greatly restrained by the Congress.

Perhaps, as President Roosevelt has repeatedly indicated in his recent speeches and declarations, it will be an effort toward "national unity" which, as an aftermath of Tuesday's elections, must now involve substantial concessions by the Administration. In that case, some of the deadlock and dispute otherwise probable if the President tries to push ahead, would be avoided. And the emphasis would be upon ever-improved application and administration of laws already passed and agencies already set up.

Some Late Reports

Meantime, rumors and rumblings are loud. The most striking is that Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, is likely to be replaced by Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General, and that Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, is to retire in favor of Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator.

All such reports are by now taken in Washington with extreme caution. President Roosevelt clings with great tenacity to his original Cabinet, making only such changes as are positively unavoidable. Only if and when certain Cabinet members themselves wish to retire, or are unable to continue in office, have changes been made in the past six years. And rumors of impending dismissals have been confuted time and again.

However, President Roosevelt said yesterday that he has several new appointments in view, which might be announced within the next week. Principal vacancy, of course, is the Supreme Court seat of the late Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo. For this appointment, two names are principally discussed: Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University and Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, just defeated for re-election.

Vary Sharply in Type

The two men are of distinctly different judicial types. Professor Frankfurter, those familiar with his views feel, would lean in the Brandeis-Holmes direction of liberalism coupled with a traditional regard for the position of the Supreme Court. Governor Murphy, on the other hand, it is believed—but, of course, not definitely known—would follow the line of independent challenge charted by Mr. Justice Black.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Justice Reed, President Roosevelt's other appointee, does not follow Mr. Jus-

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A Seagoing 'Plowman' Requires Equipment

Master and Machinery

Top: Sheathed wheels over which cable is let out from the bow of the ship. Bottom: Capt. Melville H. Bloomer, Commander of ship.

By a Staff Photographer

Cable Ship Kelvin Resting Between Furrows

Top: "Camera" by which floor of ocean is photographed. Center: The ship itself. Bottom: Plow of the vessel.

Industry Acts To Alleviate Worker Needs

Officials of 'Big Business' agree employee should have fuller say in conduct of companies.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To reduce labor disturbances and improve relations between employers and employees, industrialists themselves agreed here recently that stronger men, subordinate only to the president of the company, must be put in personnel departments to deal with employees in a more humane way.

It was even recommended that workmen be put ahead of stockholders in their interest in the firm and it was further urged that more information about the earnings, the profits, and the use of the company's dollar be given out to employees.

Attempting to lay out a more positive labor program for American industry, several hundred representatives of industry, most of them specialists in employer-employee relationships, spent a day in round table discussions offering recommendations for betterment in the present industrial strife. The conference was conducted by the Industrial Relations Association of Chicago and the School of Business of the University of Chicago.

Nathan W. Shefferman, who deals constantly in employer-employee relationships across the country in his field work for Sears, Roebuck & Co., and who was formerly mediator on the National Labor Relations Board, laid much stress on the need for re-organizing personnel departments. Many personnel men have become nothing more than the managers of the recreation of employees, he said, when they should be "managers of men" dealing with serious and vital problems. Personnel men must be better trained, he urged, and they must remember that workmen have hopes of security, ambitions for promotion, hearts, homes, and feelings like themselves, he emphasized.

The Real Labor Question

"There is no longer a question of how to eliminate collective bargaining, but how to make it work," Mr. Shefferman declared. "Hard-boiled methods are already out and the most urgent need at the present time is for an impartial analysis of actual practices when labor troubles come up. This is basic and the absence of such analyses in the past has been the source of most labor difficulties."

Very often when industries suppose that wages is the source of their labor difficulties, they find out, on the contrary, he said, that wages rank far down the list, and they discover that the real trouble lies in poor working conditions, bad equipment, inadequate light or similar circumstances which are breeding many phases of malcontent among the workmen.

Charles P. McCormick, president of the McCormick Company of Baltimore, proposed "multiple management" as a solution of the relationship between industry and labor. Putting the interests of employees ahead of those of stockholders by organizing employees participation in management is the method now in operation in the firm he represents. "Multiple management, or management by many, has reversed the order in which phases of the business are considered," he said. "Whereas before we adopted this new plan, the products were first, stockholders second, and employees third, today products are still first, but employees are second.

"I'll admit that at the end of the year, 'multiple management' may not have quite as much money left for a surplus account as under the old system. But we have been able to pay our common stockholders as much as in past years and we also have maintained our preferred dividends."

Spreading of Jobs

Turning to the problem of stabilizing employment in another round table discussion, Eugene Benge, of the Industrial Relations Department of the U. S. Gypsum Company, declared that shifting employees from one firm to another especially where there were seasonal fluctuations in work might hold some promise of stabilization of employment.

In this discussion it was pointed out that at least 10 or 12 of the major industries in Chicago have predictable seasonal fluctuation and that it might be possible to dovetail them by inter-company transfer of employees. Thus employees would be assured a stabilized wage over a year's time, with more security and higher purchasing power. This transferring of employees should be done by co-operation of private industry with public employment services, it was stated.

Arthur Stedry Hansen, Actuarial Advisor of the Subcommittee on Finance of the United States Senate, which is studying profit sharing in industry, told the round table dealing with "financial plans for dealing with employee risks" that "profit sharing reduces difficulties and creates a fundamental relationship between employers and employees which leads to satisfaction."

The National Labor Relations Board came in for a share of the discussion and criticism by Laird Bell, of the Chicago law firm of Bell, Boyd, and Marshall.

"The structure of the NLRB," he said, "invites both suspicion and bitterness because no one feels quite satisfied that the prosecutor can be a fair judge in his own case."

World Halts on Armistice Day, Forgets Originator of Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 12—When millions of persons all over the world stood at attention to observe the two-minute Armistice Day silence, they unknowingly were fulfilling the ideal of an Australian journalist.

Edward Honey, once an ace reporter, was down to his last shilling. He was sitting in a tiny Fleet-Street restaurant.

"Cease Fire" had sounded months before, but the official peace had yet to be signed. Statesmen were wrangling at Versailles. To Mr. Honey it seemed pitiful that the world already should be forgetting the million men who had fallen on the battle field.

"The world needs something to make it stop and think for five minutes," he mused.

Silence! The idea came.

Mr. Honey walked out of the restaurant with his head higher than it had been for months. As he strode up Fleet Street he visualized the roar of traffic suddenly ceasing, hurrying crowds halting in silent thought for five minutes.

He sold an article on his idea. It was read by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick who was in England working for the South African Government. Sir Percy showed the article to King George V who approved of the idea.

Mr. Honey was called to attend a rehearsal at Buckingham Palace. The Grenadier Guard tried to stand at attention for five minutes.

After three minutes they became restive, and after four minutes even the Guards, accustomed to standing for long periods, found the strain of silence too much. So a two-minute period was agreed upon.

The man who was responsible for bringing half the world to a standstill for two minutes, and bringing tears to the eyes of hardened campaigners soon was forgotten.

Before the second anniversary of the Armistice came round Mr. Honey had passed on.

He lies in a simple grave in Northwood Cemetery, almost forgotten and unhonored, with only an iron plate bearing his name.

Intimate Message from Washington

Spanish Loyalists Fool President Roosevelt by Keeping on Fighting—Now He Is Again Urged to Lift Embargo

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The ragged, hungry "militianos" of the Spanish Loyalist Government have behaved most inconsiderately toward the State Department here in Washington. They were supposed to have given up the fight in Spain long since and thereby to have avoided a repetition of last spring's drive against the American embargo on shipment of arms to Spain. This is what President Roosevelt was told they would do and was the basis on which he had decided to disappoint many of his friends who thought they had obtained a promise to the contrary.

But the Loyalists have gone on fighting when, by all the orthodox canons of warfare, they were finished. Their territory has been cut in half by General Franco's drive to the sea. Their civilian population has been subjected to a degree of food shortage which has led League of Nations investigators to report real danger of starvation for 12,000,000 persons. And their dogged, amazing resistance has made it certain that Washington will have to thresh the whole question out once more when the new Congress meets in January.

The new drive on the arms embargo started this week with a letter to the President calling on him "to discourage further applications of the principles used at Munich to settle the Czechoslovak crisis" and pointing to "the consequences to South America and to our relations with South American countries of a victory of Fascism in Spain." It was an important letter because of the names of those who signed it. There were 95 altogether.

Keeps Question Alive

This, on top of the fact that the Spaniards are still fighting means that the Spanish embargo will inevitably be a live and vital issue here this winter. And those supporting the Loyalist cause will have a new argument with the President which they didn't have before. When their leading representatives pleaded with President Roosevelt last winter they were countered by the contention that the Spanish Government was a lost cause. General Franco was smashing through to the sea. The Loyalist armies were in retreat almost everywhere. The State Department policy staff argued that to tamper with the embarbo would be a futile interference in a European issue.

Events have disproven this contention. Neither the military experts nor the State Department professionals had truly evaluated the power of Spanish Republicanism to resist the combination of Spanish Fascists, Italian legions, and German technical assistance. It seems clear by this time that only starvation will suffice to crush the "militianos." The question therefore arises whether the United States will be a contributing party to a plan for starving out the Spanish Government by sitting on the sidelines, or will deal a hard blow at that plan by lifting its own embargo.

There can be no doubt that to lift the embargo would constitute an extreme degree of American interference in Europe. It would wreck the Non-intervention Agreement and would be of tremendous encouragement to the forces in France and England opposed to "liquidation" of the Spanish War. It might not succeed in saving Spain. But it would complicate seriously the plan to "liquidate" the Spanish problem by a Franco victory. And it might do this to a degree which would change the outcome.

Really Up to the President

As it did early this year, the decision will turn on President Roosevelt personally. There is a real chance that his decision may be different this time. Besides the resistance of the Loyalist armies there are other changed factors. An energetic Roman Catholic minority now contests the general stand of the Church in favor of General Franco. The influence which the outcome in Spain is likely to have on Latin America is being weighed very seriously at a State Department where the Number One policy of the period is to keep out Fascist influence.

There is one extremely important straw in the wind. There are rumors that London was planning to announce the Anglo-American Trade Agreement and the Anglo-Italian Accord on the same day—an action which rightly or wrongly would have carried an implication with it of American approval of the agreement with Italy which is essential to the "liquidation" plan. Whether this rumor is true the writer has not been able to determine. But he has learned that Washington has stipulated that the two documents shall not be signed on the same day.

This action means that Washington is deliberately at least keeping open the opportunity of reversing its policy toward the Spanish War, with all such a reversal would imply.

Joseph C. Harsch

Sea 'Plow' Lays Cable in Furrow 600 Feet Down

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Photographing" the floor of the ocean to find level "ground" and then plowing a long furrow stretching for miles—all under 600 feet of water—is every day "routine" for Capt. Melville H. Bloomer of the British cable ship Lord Kelvin, which is today tied up at East Boston for minor repairs.

In an interview, Captain Bloomer, genial, tall, weather-tanned man of the sea, disclosed as much familiarity with cables and the laying of them, as he did with instruments by which the essential preliminary steps of cable-laying are taken.

The Lord Kelvin has this year started the apparently impossible task of "plowing under" the vitally important "fast cable" of the Western Union that links the United States with England.

Ridiculed 20 Years Ago

Only two decades ago the idea was ridiculed, said Captain Bloomer. But R. B. White, President of the Western Union, with long range vision encouraged development of the idea. Today it is not only a success but practical. And the frequent breaks in the cable, due to operations of fishing trawlers off the Irish Coast, have been virtually eliminated, saving $500,000 annually, in cable repairs.

This summer the submarine plow buried portions of three trans-Atlantic cables in the bed of the Atlantic some 100 miles southwest of the Irish coast, including 30 miles of the important "fast" cable.

But before the plow can be put to use, much research work must be done. An instrument on the bridge of the Lord Kelvin working on the basic idea of the fathometer which, by sound, registers the depth of water, draws a picture of the contour of the ocean bed below the ship. The ship thus steams over miles of ocean, "photographing" the ocean floor and then picking out the short-

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Crowd Flocks to Auto Show To See Latest in Motordom

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Automobile Show, glamorous glitter of modern automotive creations that step up the pulse of prospective new car owners and set other motorists figuring how soon the family budget will permit them to turn in the "old bus," opened its doors at the Mechanics Building today for the thirty-seventh consecutive, eight-day, dress parade of rubber-tired transportation.

Although practically every model in the exhibition has been on display from one to four weeks in dealer showrooms, this is the industry's all-New England "department store" where all the 1939 models are grouped under a single roof for the first and only time in Greater Boston, where open competition and unity in the industry are emphasized and the $1,400,000,000 automobile field strikes another blow for national recovery.

This year, the Mechanics Building holds models representing every manufacturer and every different make of car in the American market, including Fiats and Austins. Lacking only is the revolutionary four and six-cylindered Hupmobile that will look like the former Cord and sell in the low and medium price range when it rolls off the assembly lines later this fall.

But the other makes are all there down through a list of 12 manufacturers and 24 separate makes of cars.

For instance, there is the new Ford product, the Mercury, which research says was subjected to tests the equivalent of "a million miles of rough roads in a 10-foot-box" before engineers agreed that the 1939 product was ready for the market. And there is the Dodge, the stamina of which was tested in

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Net Tightens Round Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A new obstacle in the path of the cross-country criminal has been raised with organization of the State and Provincial Police and Highway Patrol Executives. Appointment of five regional chairmen by the parent group, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, marks the last step in the laying of a huge co-operative dragnet across the continent.

Escaping criminals will find now more than ever before that state, and in fact national, boundaries, provide no assurance of safety from pursuers. They'll find that the immediate vicinity of a crime isn't the only place in which apprehension is likely.

Under the new organization there will be developed a system of road blockades and communication systems which will, it is claimed, set up within a short time a circle of peace officers through which it would be difficult for any suspicious person to crawl.

The system will be patterned on a continental scale, after that which has been in use for more than a year in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky, and under which within a few minutes it has been possible to mobilize at strategic points thousands of police officers, including state police, state patrols, sheriffs and deputies, metropolitan police, and constables.

This Midwest blockade already has proved effective, two fugitives wanted for a murder in Indiana having been caught within 12 hours, in Illinois.

A similar plan also has been in effect for a few months in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California.

Under the new set-up officers in every state of the United States and every province of Canada will be linked in a mammoth dragnet.

There remains a need for further extension of interstate agreements providing for reciprocal handling of extradition procedure, so that after a criminal is caught he can be brought to trial in the state of the crime.

New Philadelphia Tax Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—Recommendation that a 1½ per cent income tax replace the present sales tax in Philadelphia was made to the City Council by Mayor S. Davis Wilson in an eight-point program designed to bridge the $35,000,000 gap between estimated income and expenditures in 1939.

Should City Council adopt his plan the Mayor said he will at once ask the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of the new levy, which he estimated should bring in $18,500,000.

It is proposed that a $15 "expense credit" shall be allowed all persons, which would have the effect of exempting the first $1,000 of income. Besause this allowance is made to all persons the Mayor asserted, lawyers have assured him it meets the Constitutional requirement that no tax shall be discriminatory in character.

The eight-point program includes a proposal of a five-day 38-hour week for city and county employees with three hours on Saturday—a $2,000,000 saving to the city.

Declaring that the sales tax "has driven business out of the city and works a financial hardship on the poor," Mayor Wilson said:

"Any attempt to re-enact the sales tax legislation for next year would be an affront to the voters of the city. The income tax would reach those best able to pay and would apply to persons who live outside of Philadelphia but who obtain their income here."

Change in Feature Pages

Beginning Tuesday, Nov. 22, the Home Building Page, which has been appearing in the Monitor every Saturday, will appear every Tuesday; while at the same time, the Art, Theater, and Music Page, which has been running on Tuesdays, will run on Saturdays.

Poland Pauses to Review Record of Two Decades

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portionate share of the officials for the new State, but were inclined to be critical of the non-Austrian Poles and their lack of administrative experience. Today, however, a younger class of administrators is growing up which knows neither Austrian, German, nor Russian Poland. They are just Poles. Similarly the legal differences between the three parts of Poland are gradually disappearing.

The pro-German policy attributed to Joseph Beck is largely a myth. When Reichsführer Hitler decided to re-militarize the Rhineland in 1935, Mr. Beck told the French that if France took military action to prevent this breach of the Versailles Treaty, Poland would act too in accordance with the Franco-Poland Alliance. France declined to move and Mr. Beck drew the natural conclusion that France would not fight. He considers that the course of the Czech-German dispute justified him up to the hilt.

Former Alliances Shaken

The changes which are in progress in Poland's internal politics are not expected to have much effect on foreign policy, especially now France has backed out of its obligation toward Czechoslovakia and thus nullified the Franco-Polish alliance. Geography necessitates Poland's not antagonizing Germany lest Herr Hitler should close the Polish Corridor. At the same time, Poland suspects that Germany has designs not only on Memel but also on the Ukraine, and cordial co-operation with Germany is impossible until these suspicions are dissipated.

Poland's geographical situation largely governs the country's internal and external politics. The proximity of such neighbors as Germany and the U. S. S. R. is reflected in the fact that about half the total budget is spent on defense. This makes it impossible to find adequate funds for education and social services which are considerably below the desired standard.

Even Polish industry has had to cut its cloth according to the geographical pattern of the country. Manufacture of articles essential in wartime used to be concentrated in the Katowice area on the German-Polish border. It is now in process of being transferred to a new district between Lublin and Kielce known as the Central Industrial Region. A French loan granted some two years ago has mostly gone in developing this area, but so far very few factories are in actual production there. Reliable reports say that Poland still has only one munitions factory properly so called and has hitherto been dependent on outside supplies notably from the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia.

Sacrifice and Patience Needed

Apart from coal, of which Poland has too much for present needs, the whole industrial set-up is at present under-developed owing partly to lack of capital, partly to the pressure of strategical considerations and partly, be it added, to mismanagement by government departments. Cession of the Teschen and Bohumin districts of Czechoslovakia in October added considerably to Poland's coal surplus, and the difficulties of finding a market abroad were already very great.

Poland's greatest industrial achievement in the past 20 years is undoubtedly the construction of a new port at Gdynia. Only 10 years ago, Gdynia was a minute fishing hamlet. Today it does more trade than Danzig. Nearly half Poland's total foreign trade passes through Gdynia. Based on Gdynia is a small but growing mercantile marine consisting in part of ships built in Italy in exchange for Polish coal. Gdynia is the apple of the Polish nation's eye because it gives Poland its only unfettered outlet to the western world with which Poland would like to establish much closer relations than exist today.

Thus to a great extent, the twentieth anniversary of Polish independence finds Poland rather uneasy both at home and abroad. The Sudeten crisis though giving it two coveted accessions of territory has increased its sense of military insecurity because of the enhanced power of Germany. The crisis also rekindled the ferment among the Polish minorities which constitute about one third of the population.

In fact Poland on leaving its teens is now confronting adult problems of great magnitude. There is general agreement on one thing—that the successful solution of these problems will require much thought, disciplined self-sacrifice and great patience.

Sears

Special Purchase

"Stevens" Bedspreads

Woven Cotton Chenille Tufted Anchor Colonial $2.90

In smart shades of blue, green, dubonnet, rose and all white.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Canada Curbs Forests' Worst Foe

Alert forest rangers, using radio and telephone as aides, guard vast timber areas of British Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURNS LAKE, British Columbia—Man's naked eye, the radio, and the telephone are successfully coping here with the forest's worst enemy—fire.

Since 1931, the year Walter Wilson took over the Head Ranger's office in this district encompassing 8,000 square miles of some of British Columbia's richest forest stands—not one stick of merchantable timber has been destroyed by fire in the Burns Lake area.

The ever alert eye of qualified forest rangers located in three outlooks erected on strategic promontories and swift radio and telephone connections to fire headquarters here have been two major factors in helping Mr. Wilson to close his seventh consecutive fire season without loss.

Previously this region—a center for the production of railroad ties—sustained fires which, as in 1930, destroyed 5,000,000 ties (in trees). This meant $1,850,000 in potential wages reduced to ashes in a single year.

Mr. Wilson still speaks with a melodious but purposeful Scottish burr. He came to Burns Lake from nearby McBride with 18 years of forestry service experience and at once saw the need for forest outlooks and set about cutting "fire" roads into the heart of remote timber.

Third Outlook Completed

Work progressed slowly and not until last year was the third outlook completed. During the intervening years two other outlooks were erected and miles of roads were built for the adequate conveyance of fire fighting material.

During the fire-hazard season, which is from the first of May until the first of October, Mr. Wilson places a sharp-eyed ranger on 24-hour duty in each one of the major outlooks and has, besides an assistant, 22 men whose work consists of patrolling assigned sections.

The three outlook posts are located on Black Mountain, Boer Mountain, and Priestly Mountain, each station so located that its territory overlaps the other. Two of the stations are now equipped with the more satisfactory telephone service, while the third uses short-wave radio.

The qualifications of a ranger in one of these outlooks is many. He must not only know the wind velocity, humidity, and direction of the wind at all times, but he must be able to distinguish haze and dust from smoke. He also must be able to tell what kind of timber is burning from the color of the smoke.

In the lofty tower of the outlook station is a cylindical map oriented to the particular region it covers. There is an identical map in Mr. Wilson's office at Burns Lake. When the ranger spots a fire he takes its bearings by an instrument, known among forestry officials as the Alidade, on his oriented map. He reports his findings to Mr. Wilson. In the meantime either one or both of the other outlooks have taken a bearing of the same fire. Where the lines cross on Mr. Wilson's map is where the fire is burning.

Inspection for Improvements

Now, with the fall rains and winter's snows about to descend, Burns Lake fire season is closed for this year. Mr. Wilson, however, is just starting another busy season, for the protecting of the forests from fire does not comprise all of his work. He will begin to cruise and appraise the stumpage value of tracts of Crown timber that milling and logging companies may apply for, handling this with due fairness to the people of the Province who own it and the contracting parties who desire it.

The annual inspection for improvements and residence of all pre-emptions in the Burns Lake area is made by Mr. Wilson, and all applications made for pre-emptions or purchase of lands, industrial leases are reported on by him before they are allowed by the Government.

More than $3,500,000 was turned into the British Columbia Government last year by the forestry branch. This money is used in building settlers' roads and paying for public utilities in general.

On the other hand, only $400,000 is appropriated annually for the forestry work of the entire Province. It is Mr. Wilson's belief that a larger portion of this money should be put back into the forests. Reforestation is still in its infancy in the Province and there is still a great need for fire-fighting equipment including the erection of more outlooks and construction of "fire" roads.

Watching for Smoke
Above—Fire lookout on Boer Lake Forest Area.

Walter Wilson
Head Ranger at Burns Lake in British Columbia.

British Columbia Seeks U. S. Help on Flood Relief

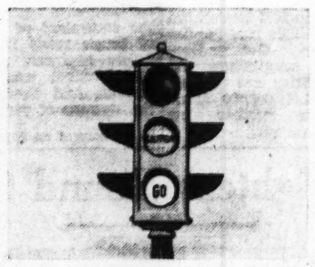
VICTORIA (CP)—An international agreement between Canada and the United States for clearing out the Kootenay River channel to protect reclaimed areas from floods will be sought by the British Columbia Government.

Premier Pattullo gave notice in the Legislature of a motion urging a petition to Ottawa asking the Dominion Government to negotiate an agreement.

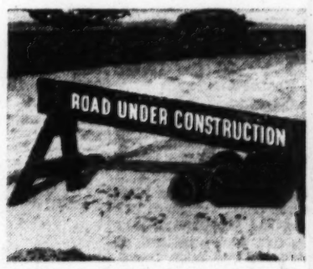
See Packard at the Auto Show—
Then take the traffic sign test!

HIGHWAY SIGNS DRAMATIZE ADVANCEMENTS MADE POSSIBLE BY PACKARD'S T & T ENGINE AND FIFTH SHOCK ABSORBER

Go to the Auto Show, take a long look at the 1939 Packard Six and Packard 120—then *take the traffic sign test* at your Packard dealer's. Each sign will reveal some phase of motoring *now radically bettered.*



You'll get a thrill at every traffic light. The improved Packard TRAFFIC & TRAVEL engine is amazingly agile—the most efficient motor car engine—at *both* traffic and touring speeds—Packard has ever built.



When signs promise bumps, Packard's FIFTH shock absorber works wonders for you! Most road shocks hit both *cross-wise* and *up and down.* This new Packard device smothers *cross-shocks* for the *first time!*

"Slippery," warns the sign. But the Packard's FIFTH shock absorber checks lateral shocks which, like pressure from some giant hand, have encouraged your car to skid! It greatly increases steering accuracy!

Shift Gears and get another Packard surprise. You've never known such easy, velvety shifting! The gears are in *constant mesh*—thanks to UNIMESH transmission, a design borrowed from the Packard 12.

NEW! ANOTHER BRILLIANT PACKARD PLUS!

Packard's ingenious Econo-Drive—optional at additional cost. This new and perfected fourth-speed gear cuts engine revolutions 27.8% at speeds over 30 miles per hour. Think what this will save you on gas, oil and reduced engine wear. Yet Econo-Drive is worth its extra cost for smoother, quieter performance alone.

THE NEW 1939

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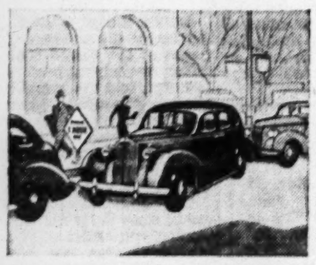
SIX and 120*

*(Also known as the Packard Eight)

You can buy a Packard Six 2-Door Touring Sedan, delivered at factory in Detroit with standard equipment; State taxes extra, for $1065

Convenient terms can be arranged through your Packard dealer—and, if your car is of average value, it will probably cover the down payment on a Packard Six. The minimum down payment on the above factory delivered price would be $355

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



Parking is easier, for the gear shift lever is right up under the steering wheel. It's the Packard HANDISHIFT, an improved steering-column shift that completely clears the front floor.

And don't forget that you'll be *prouder* of these new 1939 Packards. For *only* from Packard can you get the most beautiful lines in motoring—those stunning lines that *immediately* identify the car you're driving.

Focus: Republicans Emerge From Eclipse

The Week in Focus

The Republican Party started breaking down the Democratic goal posts this week.

The 1938 mid-term elections added 81 Republicans to the House of Representatives, eight Republicans to the Senate and supplied 14 new governors for the GOP. Since 1932 the tide had been running out until the Republican Party was almost in dry-dock. But it was rip tide Tuesday, and, when it was over, the "good ship Republican" was comfortably afloat. A pick-up of 50 seats in the House would have been average gain for an out-of-power party. Eighty-one seats give the Republicans 170. Co-operation from as few as 48 conservative Democrats would permit the Republicans to stymie the New Deal.

* * *

Hard on the returns the reading public began to harvest a bumper crop of interpretations. Republicans jubilantly pronounced the end of the New Deal and the return to normalcy. Wilmott Lewis, London Times correspondent in Washington, denied it was a New Deal defeat, insisting rather that it was a repudiation of such radicalism as was represented by the sit-down strikes. Some surmised that the election results would spell the end of left-wing New Dealers such as Tom Cochrane and Harry Hopkins in the council halls of the administration and restoration of Nestorian laurels on the brow of James Farley.

Commanding question was: "What will Mr. Roosevelt do now?—push vigorously ahead with New Deal reforms at the risk of cementing a Republican and Conservative Democrat opposition or moderate his program to accommodate it to what may be a conservative national trend?"

* * *

The President in his first post-election conference said his program would go on but added that it would be "stated right." This phrase suggested a more conciliatory means of attaining the same basic ends. Some national observers believe the Administration's anti-monopoly investigation, scheduled for an early start, will disclose the tenor of the New Deal policy.

* * *

Where Lightning Hit and Missed:—The Democrats carried the South, did comparatively well in New York, Maryland, California, Washington, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa. The Republicans registered vital victories throughout New England, in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Oregon, Kansas and Wisconsin.

Democratic apologists, beginning to talk more definitely than ever before about a third term, contended results would be different with President Roosevelt on the ticket. They said the effects of the second recovery had not matured, that farmers, because of low prices, were in a momentary mood of revolt against the New Deal, that the labor split will be closed before the next election, that the Republican Party in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Connecticut was actually a minority party because of the three-party set-up in those states.

* * *

Safest inferences are that the Republican Party revived sufficiently to restore an effective two-party government and that independent voters wield more power than they are credited with.

Anti-Semitism

Synagogues smolder in ruins throughout Germany—a larger Germany because of recent acquisitions. The worst anti-Jewish persecution in centuries swept through Germany, concentrated in Berlin and Vienna. In 14 hours most of the Jewish businesses in Berlin had been annihilated, the synagogues burned, thousands of Jews arrested, many suicides.

The avowed cause: A homeless Polish Jew of 17, distraught by his own plight and those of his bereft parents who had been driven from Germany, had killed Ernst vom Rath, third secretary of the German Embassy in Paris.

* * *

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, warned people abroad that their attacks would mean further suffering for Jews in Germany. He denied any official base for the riots, but condoned the attacks as a logical expression of the indignation of the German people. He promised further anti-Semitic legislation. One of the first decrees bars the Jews from movies and other entertainments.

* * *

As these persecutions were characterized as "barbarous," "savage," and "totally unwarranted" by leaders of thought in the democracies, it became apparent that an enlarged section of British opinion had stiffened against Germany. Indeed, much of the conciliatory effects of Munich seemed to be consumed in the fires that consumed the synagogues, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Party leader in England, openly avowed it would be unthinkable to turn colonies over to a nation that treated its minorities in this fashion. The Archbishop of Canterbury called the riots "fierce, cruel and vindictive." Alfred E. Smith in New York termed them a "bloody pogrom." Thomas E. Dewey replied to Germany's warning to its critics with this:

"If you saw a gang of thugs beat a helpless man on the street, you would not remain silent."

Munich, a few weeks ago the scene of Adolf Hitler's greatest victory, this week commemorated the anniversary of Hitler's earlier defeat—the Hitler-Ludendorf putsch of 1923. Fifteen years ago the Austrian Corporal marched his followers from the Bürgerbräu Beer Cellar in a premature and abortive effort to establish a Third Reich. This week the German Dictator and his followers repeated for the sixth time this historic march. While Germany occupied itself with the Munich of 15 years ago, Europe generally concentrated on the effects of the more recent Munich which had further swollen German territory, already beyond its pre-war dimensions.

* * *

Britain supplied Germany with an answer to the reported Berlin proposal that the British air force accept permanent inferiority to that of the Third Reich. Britain resolved to spend £200,000,000 for air defense within the next year, a 75 per cent increase over last year's budget. This program will supplement vast but unspecified additional expenditures for civilian defenses and anti-air craft equipment. When this new program is added to British rearmament already under way, every industrial sinew is likely to be called into service.

* * *

In the United States European events also called the tune, and reports were current in the capital that this country would shortly start building one of the most formidable air forces in the world. Some estimates adumbrated 10,000 planes. Japanese challenge to the open door policy in China and increasing apprehension over fascist encroachments in South America have brought the United States into the surcharged atmosphere of war fear.

* * *

In Germany Reichsführer Hitler told the National Socialist party at Weimar that Germany will continue rearming. Alluding, no doubt, to recent radiocasts by Winston Churchill and Lloyd George, Hitler said Germany must continue its preparations so long as there is no mental disarmament toward the Reich.

Meanwhile, political reactions to Munich found concrete expression in Dartford, England, where Mrs. Jenny Adamson, laborite, was elected to Parliament. Labor victory in this constituency, which was conservative in the 1931 and 1935 contests, gives some encouragement to the opposition to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's foreign policy. Increasingly vocal opposition to the partition of Czechoslovakia is expected to receive an important test before the seven scheduled parliamentary sessions are over. The conservatives won a victory at Oxford last week.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, "chief of the armed forces of Cuba," and "Strong Man behind the scenes," was guest of honor in Washington this week. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, did the honors. Although Colonel Batista upset the United States' applecart in Cuba, Washington paid him the normal tribute due the head of another nation. Democratic, dictatorial or militaristic, the Good Neighbor Policy decrees that South American nations choose their course without interference from the North. The Good Neighbor was rewarded by the Batista pledge that a permanent constitution and the election of a constitutional president would take place in Cuba, probably next May.

The Globe Around

Turkey was pledged to a safe course between anarchy and tyranny by Gen. Ismet Inonu, its new President. He succeeds Kemal Ataturk, who passed on this week. General Inonu inherits a nation modernized by the dictatorship of his successor and he may inherit a battle for commercial supremacy between England and Germany—a battle of loans.

King George VI of Great Britain accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to visit the United States next spring. It is said that this visit will represent the first time that a British sovereign ever set foot in a former colony. King George, in announcing his prospective trip to the United States, perhaps in the world's largest battle cruiser, H. M. S. Hood, took the occasion to speak favorably of the Anglo-German Munich accord and the Anglo-Italian Pact.

The Palestine issue was thrown into flux this week as Great Britain abandoned its plan to partition this area into independent Jewish and Arabian states. The decision followed a report of the Royal Commission, headed by Sir John Woodhead, which has just completed a study of Palestine. The partition scheme was said to be too difficult to administer. Conferences with Arabian and Jewish leaders are proposed, but the British Government made it plain that if agreement were not speedily reached, it would make its own decision.

Pilots Found Cause Of Many Air Crashes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority said Nov. 11 that "personal errors" caused 53.92 per cent of all accidents in private flying during the first six months of 1938.

Power-plant failures accounted for 15.59 per cent of the accidents; airplane failures, 10.53 per cent; weather, 7.92 per cent; darkness, 0.19 per cent; airport (water or terrain), 8.2 per cent; other causes, 3.94 per cent; undetermined, 1.01 per cent.

During the six-month period, 706,238 miles were flown for each fatal accident and 941,651 for each passenger fatality. There were 628,610 miles to each fatal accident and 1,028,635 miles to each passenger fatality in the corresponding period last year.

Private flying includes all civil flying exclusive of that by scheduled air lines.

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Egypt's Rising Stability Shown By Calmness in War Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Egypt's growing stability was never better evidenced than in the calmness and quick decision which it showed in the recent Central European crisis, which certainly seemed to bring danger close to its door.

In spite of its mixed foreign population, in which, with the exception of Greeks, Italians preponderate, and its comparative defenselessness, the country was remarkably quiet, though anxiety regarding the future in case of the outbreak of war was obvious.

The attitude of the Egyptian Government in respecting its treaty obligations with Great Britain appears to have been quite correct, as is evidenced by the letter of thanks from Viscount Halifax to Premier Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha which Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador, personally presented on his return by air to Egypt, while a few days previously the Egyptian Premier's declaration in Parliament that Egypt would loyally fulfill all its obligations to "her great Ally" was warmly applauded.

The hurried defense measures imposed during the crisis showed promptness and surprising aptitude on the part of the Egyptians to meet the demand.

Great Britain's observance of its treaty obligations was evidenced in the dispatch of a fleet of more than 20 warships, including two battleships, as well as troops, to Alexandria, and in much aerial activity and organization of anti-aircraft measures.

Naturally such prompt steps had a very heartening effect on the Egyptians who have had practical proof of the great utility of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty at a time when they were to all intents and purposes defenseless from a military, naval, and aerial point of view. They must also have much impressed Italy which found Egypt so very unprovoked at the beginning of the Abyssinian war.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Eleventh Century Notable for Vital Church Reforms: Sale of Ecclesiastical Privileges Was One of Abuses Which Aroused General Protest

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-sixth of 56 Articles

Many of the evils which were manifest in the Church at the end of the first millennium persisted during the first half of the eleventh century. In its administration of leadership the Church was still far from ideal; many practices of its clergy were far from righteous. Simony was a constant practice. Celibacy among the clergy was not observed in conformity with the avowed ritual.

A strong tide, however, increasing in power, was setting against these conditions. The Cluny movement was clamoring for reform. This reform movement had its beginnings in a monastery established by Duke William the Pious, of Aquitaine, near Macon, in the east of France. As an institution, it was to be free from outside control, either political or ecclesiastical.

Its purpose was to emphasize the ideal of asceticism in religion and worship. It hoped by force of example to improve monastic conditions. Its influence, however, rapidly spread with the result that it became the head of numerous institutions which accepted its ideals and leadership. The influence of the Cluny movement was far-reaching and did much to inspire the cleansing of the papacy and clergy, which obtained in the succeeding centuries.

Apart from the Cluny Monastery, groups of priests and laymen here and there declared for and practiced asceticism. Some of these groups were termed "deserts," and from them went preachers proclaiming the need for purity and reform. All this had its effect, and soon came both Emperors and Pope to give strength to the movement.

More Freedom in Administration

Emperor Henry III, a vigorous and capable Christian ruler, in 1046 took a hand in the situation. It came about in this way. As we have learned, there were three claimants for the papacy. All three had been invested by some power claiming primacy. Henry put them all out and named Pope, Clement II, a German. Thus began a reform in the situation. During Clement's reign of a single year, and during those of his immediate successors, many needed reforms were undertaken and the cause of freedom in administration was advanced.

Certain circumstances connected with this reform are highly dramatic. Early in 1049, there came to Rome two Christian brothers in the garb and attitude of pilgrims. One, Bruno, had been selected by the Emperor to become Pope, hoping that he might be chosen for this exalted position by the people of Rome and the authorities of Cluny. Bruno's companion was a man of German lineage, Hildebrand by name, destined to have a large part in bringing about the needed reforms. Of lowly birth, but because of his unusual ability, he had been chosen as prior of the monastery of Cluny.

The Abbot, Odilo, observing the high character of the young man, characterized him in the words applied to John the Baptist, "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord." Bruno was elected as Pope and Hildebrand became his chief adviser. It is said of him that for nearly twoscore years he influenced the policy of the papacy, at first as adviser to Popes, and finally as Pope himself. To no small degree during those years did he shape the trend of Christianity, so far as its polity was concerned. He was the chief figure in the reforms that marked the period.

Traffic in Church Privileges

In three particulars were these reforms undertaken. The reforming Popes, from Leo IX (Bruno) to Hildebrand (Gregory VII), were violently opposed to marriage by the clergy. In this they were upheld by the monasteries, but opposed strongly by the Church in the East, which required parish priests to be married. Simony, that is, the sale of ecclesiastical offices, or benefits for money or any other consideration, was prevalent. It is even said that in certain instances the papacy was bought, as in the case of Gregory VII, though it is alleged that he was prompted to seek the office in order to improve conditions. Reform was a crying need.

During the primacy of Leo IX, an incident occurred which is regarded as the final and formal separation of the Latin and Greek churches. Papal interference with churches in Constantinople, attached to the Greek Church, stirred one, Michael Cerularius, Patriarch of that city, to close the churches under the Latin rite in that region and to attack the Latin Church upon various grounds. Pope Leo IX responded by sending officials to Constantinople, who placed upon the high altar of St. Sofia the excommunication of Cerularius and all his followers. This act severed whatever bonds of unity remained from many historic differences between Latin and Greek forms of worship and Church polity.

In addition to these pressing demands for reform, there was another direction in which there was an even more urgent need of reform, that is, in the morals of the clergy. Not all, by any means, were untrue to the spiritual demands of their positions, but there was a widespread departure from the standards for purity in living, set forth by him whom they claimed to accept as Exemplar.

Needed Changes Begun

Hildebrand's election was accomplished in direct violation of the rules guiding the choice of Popes, as agreed upon under Nicholas II. But he possessed the zeal of a true reformer, and immediately upon his accession to the papacy he began these needed reforms. The constitution established at a Roman Synod, in 1059, was designed to remove the choice of primate from political influence. Theoretically, the Pope was elected by the clergy and bishops; but, practically, the election was controlled by the political party in power at the time.

Hildebrand's elevation to the papacy came about in this way: While the funeral of Alexander II was being held in the Church of St. John Lateran, in Rome, a crowd seized upon Hildebrand and proclaimed him Pope, carrying him to St. Peter's to be enthroned as Gregory VII.

Many scholars believe that in this event began the most brilliant period of medieval history. The Church, long in eclipse, under Hildebrand's effective leadership reached a new height in authority and effectiveness as an instrument for the dissemination of accepted Christian doctrine. In him was found a more efficient channel for the great work of reformation.

A new power seemed to be manifested throughout Christendom. During the period that followed, ecclesiastical architecture reached a great height, as exemplified in many noble structures erected in England, and on the Continent as well. The conversion of Europe was completed, that is, outwardly. The power of the Church as centered in the papacy overshadowed all secular enterprise and authority; scholastic learning took on a new meaning in the founding of great universities and other seats of learning. During this period the zest for the crusades had its inception, and the attendant religious orders rose and flourished. Thus was Gregory VII supplementing and carrying forward the work begun by his great predecessor, Gregory I.

Papacy and Court Merged

While history associates the name of Hildebrand with the theory of papal supremacy over both Church and State, yet it is undoubtedly true that his chief purpose was that of the ecclesiastical and religious reforms of which the Christian movement was in such great need. In the face of the many and persistent delinquencies which had characterized Popes and clergy, Christendom had in a marked degree lost its respect for the Church in Rome. Hildebrand set about to institute the reforms in the Church which he had so successfully helped to inaugurate in the monastic brotherhood. Through his influence both the papacy and papal court were purged.

To reform the clergy as a whole was a much more difficult task. In addition to the usual method of deposing and disciplining delinquent clergy, the people were called upon to resist the ministration of the unfaithful These measures helped, but were not wholly satisfactory. Hildebrand also undertook to remove political influence, commonly exercised in the appointment of officials for the prospect of favors from the appointees. And he desired to enforce the constitution, already promulgated, by placing the election of Popes in a College of Cardinals. The method then adopted has in substantial essentials remained to this day.

To enforce the decree of 1075, relative to the election of Popes and choice of lesser officials of the Church, was not an easy task. It involved the complete removal of the choice of Primates from political control. In this sense it separated Church and State.

Hildebrand was too wise to precipitate a conflict throughout Europe by drastic enforcement of the decree. His first efforts were in the German Roman Empire, where conditions were more favorable to the acceptance of its provisions.

Certain prominent subjects, because of disobedience, were dismissed from the Church by the Emperor, Henry IV. He resented their refusal to recognize the authority of the Church. As a result he was called to Rome for trial. The Emperor's answer was to call a council of the Nobles and Prelates of the Church at Worms and to declare the deposition of the Pope himself. The Pope replied by excommunicating Henry and the bishops who supported him.

Bishops Sided With Papacy

Thus was brought into the open the question of political patronage and investiture of Church officials under political authority. The ecclesiastics were more firmly entrenched than was the Emperor and, manifestly, right was on the side of the Church. The bishops saw this and their support in the controversy was for the most part on the side of the papacy.

An assembly was called at Augsburg in February, 1077, and the Pope was invited to attend. Its purpose, after a full discussion, was to arrive at a settlement of the disturbing controversy. Henry was alarmed at the prospect of losing his throne. His one hope was to make terms with the Pope, who had retired to Canossa in northern Italy. Thence Henry proceeded, crossing the Alps in midwinter, hoping to wring his absolution from Hildebrand.

On three successive days he presented himself as a barefooted penitent before the castle where the Pope was housed. At first, his presence was ignored by Hildebrand, but, under the pressure of the pleadings of his companions, the Pope finally yielded, and the excommunication of the Emperor was removed. It was in a sense a triumph for the Emperor, yet it is generally regarded as the outstanding example in the medieval Church of a political regime yielding to the authority of the papacy.

But Henry's troubles were not over. Civil war arose in the German States. Hildebrand, forced as it seemed to take sides, went against the Emperor and again excommunicated him. The Emperor responded by deposing Hildebrand, putting a bitter enemy in his place. Determined to see the end of this troublemaker, Henry gathered an army and marched against Rome.

The Pope was not sufficiently supported to successfully resist, and retired to the castle of San Angelo. Henry took the city and enthroned his Pope, Wibert. He, in turn, crowned Henry as Emperor. Hildebrand called upon Norman supporters to come to his aid, but their efforts were not successful and he was forced into exile at Salerno, where he died in 1085.

Summary of Achievements

So engrossed had Gregory VII become in his struggle with Henry IV that he made little effort to enforce his plans upon the Church in France and England. His works may be summed up thus: codification of Church laws; enforced celibacy and increased purity among the clergy; establishment of the supreme authority of the Pope in the Church; the removal of political influence as controlling the appointment of bishops and other prelates of the Church.

His efforts in these directions were in general commendable, and many of his reforms have remained in effect to this day. It was not, however, until the time of Innocent III, at the end of the twelfth century, that Hildebrand's concept of papal supremacy was brought to full fruition.

A fair estimate of the character and accomplishments of Hildebrand is found in "The Story of Christendom," page 157: "His ideal for the clergy was that, in an age of violence, they should be a people apart, a separate class called to a special life of self-sacrifice, refined and peaceful in their dealings. He would have had all priests as himself, leading lives of fast and vigil and rapturous communion with God. Throughout his life he laboured for discipline — for a celibate priesthood, for clergy who would reside in their parishes, for the better teaching of the people, for the suppression of the vices that poisoned society, and for the ending of the abuses of simony, pluralism, and lay investiture of bishops."

Wagner Is Named Methodist Delegate

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York was chosen Nov. 11 by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) as a delegate-at-large to the conference in Kansas City next April to merge the three branches of Methodism into a single church.

Other delegates-at-large chosen include the Rev. Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee of New York, editor of Methodist school publications; the Rev. Dr. Henry Hitt Crane of Detroit; the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Payton of Washington, D. C., head of the Methodist press; and the Rev. J. M. M. Gray, Chancellor of American University, Washington, D. C.

Italian Envoy Bids Roosevelt Good-by

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Italian Ambassador, Fulvio de Suvich, said Nov. 11 he had expressed to President Roosevelt a hope that relations between Italy and the United States would "become better in the future, and the President agreed with me."

The Ambassador called on Mr. Roosevelt to say bood-by. The Italian Government is replacing him with Prince Ascanio Colonna.

Bubbling Fun in the Pacific Northwest

By a Staff Artist

Shooting the Chutes on the Deschutes

Trip through the final rapids on a run in Central Oregon. The photograph was taken just before the boat was washed up on a rock, but without disastrous result.

Five Days of Swift Downstream Adventure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Trusting themselves for five days to two light but sturdy "Mackenzie River" type boats, four Eugene outdoor men, two of them professional guides, set out recently at Grandview Bridge in central Oregon to "run" the Deschutes River, which wound from that point 130 miles to the Columbia.

Guiding the party, which was the first to complete this run, were Prince Helfrich and Veltie Pruitt, whose experience as boatmen includes years on the world-famed Mackenzie, and adventurous trips down the Rogue, the Metolius, Crooked and other Oregon streams. They took as passengers M. R. Irish, head of the Irish grocery stores, and the writer.

The trip divided inself into four distinct phases. The first 10 miles, before the Deschutes was joined by the Crooked and Metolius rivers, was perhaps the most difficult, although not most dangerous. Here the river is narrow, and at its low stage it dashed around and over rocks.

The second section of note was the few miles a short distance above Maupin, where we encountered a series of rapids that called for all the skill of our boatmen. Here, with a group of local residents cheering us on, we conquered Wapinitia Falls, White Horse rapids, and a number of others to which we ourselves gave various names such as "White Mule" and "Cellar Door."

The third outstanding part came on us rather unexpectedly, a few miles below Maupin. There the stream breaks into a series of rapids that include that dread of all who use boats as light as ours—whirlpools.

The fourth, and most spectacular, was the "grandstand finish" of the trip, where after a series of rapids and whirls, the river breaks out of a narrow canyon into what appears at first glance to be a quarter of a mile or more of tumbling falls.

The technique of running these rivers is also peculiar to this part of the world, and so far as is known, is not used elsewhere. The boat descends stren first, giving the oarsman a clear view ahead.

School and Homes Linked In Educational Experiment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The U. S. Office of Education has agreed to watch and report to the nation on four experiments to use public school courses to promote happier home and community life.

John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, believes these experiments in Wichita, Kan., Toledo, Ohio, Albion County, Tenn., and Box Elder County, Utah, will be the beginning of a program of national significance.

How public schcools can plan their curricula to more nearly meet specific problems of home, marriage, home ownership, recreation and the like, in their own communities was discussed at a three-day conference just held at the Office of Education with school officials present from the four States where the demonstrations will be conducted.

Demonstration Areas

The special demonstration areas, designated by their respective State Departments of Education in cooperation with the Federal Office of Education, will seek to develop methods that may be passed on and applied in other communities throughout the nation.

"The conference just sponsored by the Office of Education," says Dr. Studebaker, "brought together the local and State educators who will be responsible for administering and actually carrying on the demonstrations in Kansas, Ohio, Tennessee, and Utah. The programs they develop will be studied, improved, interpreted to and observed by the people of the United States.

Publicizing Methods

"Drawing upon these centers for information, the Office of Education will prepare publications, pointing out the possibilities and influences of a comprehensive scheme of family-life education for adults, for young people contemplating marriage and in the many home and family problems facing family members today.

"Since the home is a fundamental institution in our society," said Dr. Studebaker, "we should not neglect anything in the field of education that will tend to improve home conditions and create happier family life."

Curb Kibitzers Get Recognition

NEW YORK (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, an old steam-shovel watcher himself, has made Rockefeller Center safe and comfortable for curbstone kibitzers around excavation projects.

Getting the idea when a business-like foreman gave a spectator the heave-ho—"sorry, Buddy, you gotta move on"—the present steward of the oil-made millions established the canopied "sidewalk superintendents' club" on the site of Holland House, the newest building planned for the midtown group.

Wooden windows may be let down during the blasting in order to protect the public. Five hundred were given cards as charter members, but all-comers are welcome to watch.

The motto, doubly appropriate, is an old Dutch proverb: "De beste stuurlui staan aan wal"—translated: "The best pilots stand on the shore."

Record Plays

"Tobacco Road" and "Abie's Irish Rose" are the only two stage plays that have run long enough on Broadway to score as many as 2,000 performances.

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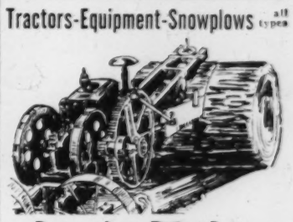
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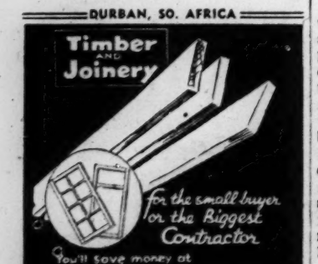
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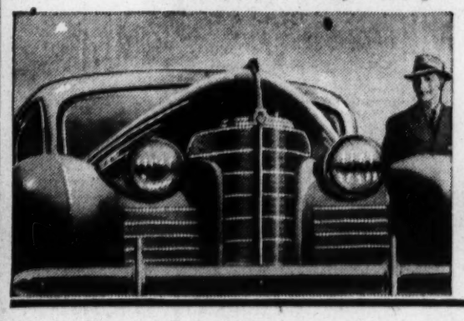
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Japan's Lack of Materials Cuts Jobs

War industries at first raised labor demand but curbs upon other lines have turned tide.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Unemployment is not characteristic of war-time economy. The abnormal demands of the munitions industries and of the services of supply for the armed forces, together with the mobilization of a considerable number of able-bodied men, usually have the effect of creating work for all but the unemployable.

This was indeed the first effect of the war in Japan. Unemployment, which had not been high before the outbreak of hostilities, diminished still further. But the drastic restrictions on the use of raw materials for peace-time industries have changed this picture. The authorities have reckoned that 1,300,000 persons, 800,000 in factories and workshops, 500,000 in offices and stores, will lose their employment because of the limitation or prohibition of the use of such commodities as iron, leather, cotton, tin, zinc, and many others.

There is, to be sure, a simultaneous inflow of workers into the war industries, but the transfer is not always easy and the problem of finding work and maintenance for the displaced 1,300,000 is already considered serious. The number of unemployed is already known to have risen in such large cities and industrial centers as Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, and Fukuoka.

Industrial Subsidies Proposed

A central unemployment policy commission has been set up and has recommended to the Welfare Ministry a program for coping with the situation which includes the following main points:

Threatened industries are to be kept in operation, even at the cost, in some cases, of granting subsidies.

Army and Navy orders are to be distributed, wherever possible, among the depressed industries, which are to be encouraged to use substitute materials.

Loans of capital to needy enterprises are to be encouraged and dismissals reduced to a minimum through shorter working hours and increased holidays for workers.

Families of unemployed persons are to be assisted in finding piecework to do at home. Former farmers are to be encouraged to return to the country districts and it is hoped that emigration to Manchukuo and to South America will also help to take up the slack of unemployment.

As a final measure it is proposed to invoke the far-reaching National Mobilization Law, which was enacted last spring, in order to make possible the compulsory hiring of unemployed workers, clerks and artisans, displaced through commodity restrictions, by those industries, such as the manufacture of munitions, which are booming.

Rural Districts Handicapped

Rural associations have protested against any large-scale "back to the land" movement as a remedy for unemployment, contending that the country districts, in normal times, are overpopulated and cannot permanently support any large number of persons who may migrate there from the cities.

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce recently conducted an investigation of conditions in the rolled iron, electro-tin, galvanized iron sheets, and other industries and reported a serious curtailment of production and employment because of the restrictions. The proverbial constancy of the Japanese people under wartime sacrifices and the flexibility of the Japanese family system, under which employed members of the family help their less fortunate relatives, may alleviate the strain of this war-time unemployment.

But it is already evident that Japan's Achilles heel, in more ways than one, lies in its defective supply of many essential raw materials. Under the stress of war this leads to a decline in exports and in commodities for everyday use and simultaneously to a decline in opportunities for employment.

Japan's Factory Pay Set at $18 a Month

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

A recent survey of 91 typical factories showed the average monthly wage to be 60.88 yen—about $18. In buying power, the 60 yen is equal to far more than $18 in the United States.

This low wage is supplemented by retirement, bonuses, and other benefits—the aggregate being slightly higher than Japan's "white collar" earner's average.

In some branches of industry today, notably munitions-making, workmen are earning as high as $2.75 per day, without the other compensations. Japanese hours and working conditions, judged by American standards, are long and bad. A 10-hour day is short. Twelve and fifteen hours are more common. Only 2½ days a month are granted as holidays, and there are no week ends and vacations.

Rural sections object to any large-scale plan to take people in cities back to land.

Philadelphia Employer Provides for Employees

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Victor V. Clad, head of the Kitchen Utensil Company, provided in his will, filed Nov. 11, for the security of 12 "faithful employees." The estate was valued at $300,000. Mr. Clad, who passed on Nov. 3 at the age of 72, stipulated that executors should decide whether to continue the business or liquidate. In the latter event, the 12 employees would receive 35 per cent of the proceeds. Otherwise, they would share equally in 35 per cent of the stock.

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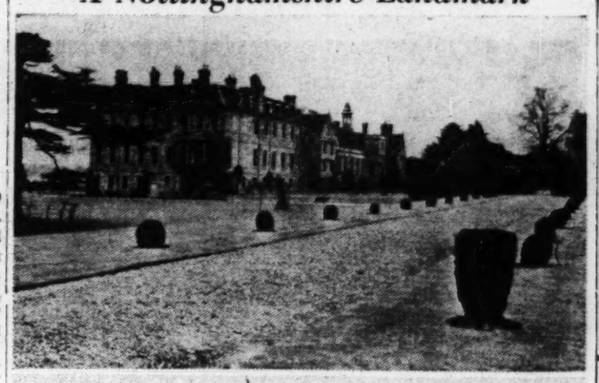

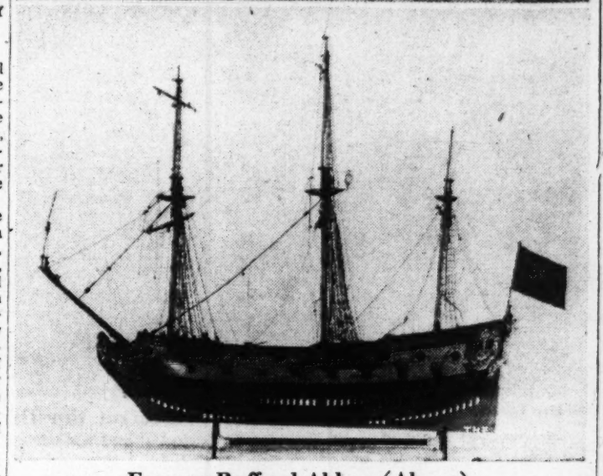

Famous Rufford Abbey (Above)

Below—Model of a 44-gun two-decker frigate, among rare objects adorning rooms of the Abbey.

Treasures of Rufford Abbey Offered at Dismantling Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—All the treasures of Rufford Abbey, Nottinghamshire, one of the most famous mansions in England and the home of the Savile family since the days of Henry VIII, are now being sold at auction. Thus another of the stately homes of England is dismantled. Whether the mansion will pass out of the landscape, which it has adorned for centuries, has yet to be decided.

Much of Rufford's history and associations can be traced in the names applied to the various suites and individual rooms. For example, the Stuart Suite is a reminder of the visits of James I, Charles I, and Charles II, for the hunting in the great Sherwood Forest; Sir George's (Savile) Bedroom and Dressing Room records the union between Barbara Savile and the fourth Earl of Scarborough; The Ambassador's Room is a tribute to the late Lord Savile's father, who was British Ambassador to Italy; while the King Edward VII Suite recalls his many visits.

Ten days have been allocated for the dismantling of this great house, and the auctioneers, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Christie have produced a handsome catalogue of some 3,000 lots. At the time of writing their representative has disposed of 960 lots for a total of about £16,000. The sale is being held in the beautiful tapestry-covered room known as the Long Gallery, which certainly has never seen such a cosmopolitan company as that which gathered on each of the sale days. Queen Mary visited the Abbey a fortnight ago and inspected the treasures.

Chairs and Oak Coffer

The more notable pieces sold during the first days include the set of eight mahogany chairs, with pierced vase-shaped splats, supported on cabriole legs terminating in lions' paw feet, which adorned the Long Gallery. This handsome set changed hands at £483; while £157.10s. was given for the Elizabethan oak coffer, the front carved in relief with demi-figures of minstrels, removed from the Brick Hall. A late seventeenth century English oak refectory table, on 10 baluster legs joined by plain stretcher foot-rails, found a buyer at £126; a Chippendale pedestal writing table, fitted with nine drawers to the front and two cupboards at the back, £189; a set of six early Georgian mahogany chairs, the seats covered in English petit-point needlework with figure subjects and the Savile arms, £304.10s.; and an early eighteenth century fire-screen, with a panel of similar needlework mounted in a carved Chippendale frame, £126.

Of the numerous seventeenth century tapestries, 16 Brussels and Flemish panels, woven with Romanesque and other subjects, decorating the Brick Hall, brought a total of £420; four, which hung in Sir George Savile's Bedroom, £325.-10; two Brussels panels worked with "Incidents in the Life of Jephtha's Daughter," from the Stuart Room, £315; and a set of three, woven with Romanesque soldiers in the Stuart Dressing Room, £315. The more notable pieces in the King Edward VII Suite included a set of three large open arm chairs and three standard chairs of the Stuart period, which realized £92.8s.; and early eighteenth century Dutch walnut writing bureau, £26.5s.; two Venetian wall-mirrors, £23.3s., and an old Georgian wall-mirror, £11.-11s.; an old Portuguese "four-poster" bedstead, with crimson silk hangings, £42.10s.

French and English Furniture

The above 10-day sale does not, however, include the choicest of the Rufford treasures. These have been removed to Christie's London rooms, where they will be sold on Nov. 17 and 18. Here will be found some very fine examples of French and English furniture, notably a Louis XVI gilt-wood suite, covered with Beauvais tapestry, woven with a floral design; and a Queen Anne settee, upholstered with contemporary Fulham tapestry, worked in brilliant colors with a floral design on a yellow ground.

There are also important Gothic tapestries, probably from the Tournai or Brussels factories; interesting carved wood ship models, and pictures by old masters. Notable among the pictures is a characteristic Canaletto view of the Quirinal Palace, Rome, with groups of ladies and gentlemen conversing in the courtyard; another of the Via de Repetta, Rome, by the same artist; a delightful Gainsborough landscape; and another by Hobbema.

"A Park with a Country House" is the title of a work by Jacob van Ruisdael, and his uncle, Salomon, is represented by a river scene with a ferry boat. One of the ship models is that of an early (probably Stuart) 44-gun two-decker frigate, similar to the model mounted with 50 guns, at one time in the famous Sergison Collection, and now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

New U. S.-Canadian Trade Treaty Near

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 12 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King stated yesterday that "an early announcement may be expected that an agreement, on broader and more comprehensive lines than that announced on this day three years ago, has been reached in our further trade negotiations with United States."

Three years ago Mr. King returned from a visit to Washington and announced that the long-hoped-for reciprocal trade agreement with United States had been concluded. His announcement was made immediately after he returned from the annual Armistice Day celebration on Parliament Hill.

Mr. King later went to Washington where, on Nov. 15, he and Secretary of State Cordell Hull signed the finished agreement which became effective Jan. 1, 1936, for a period of three years.

Since last April a Canadian Mission has been in Washington negotiating for a revised agreement to replace that which expires at the end of December. Their negotiations have paralleled similar negotiations between United States and the United Kingdom and it is expected the two agreements will be signed at the same time.

Immediately after he left the reviewing stand on Parliament Hill, where the annual Armistice Day memorial service and military parade was held yesterday, the Prime Minister issued the following statement:

"It will be recalled that on Nov. 11, 1935, I was able to announce that a trade agreement between United States and Canada had been negotiated, the terms of which would be made public in due course.

"The agreement was for three years and to be continued thereafter, subject to six months notice on the part of either country of a desire to terminate its provisions.

"On this third anniversary I am happy to be able to state that an early announcement may be expected that an agreement, on broader and more comprehensive lines than that announced on this day three years ago, has been reached in our further negotiations with the United States."

Lesson Learned by Chinese In Czechoslovakian Partition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Comment of the vernacular press clearly shows that the "affair Czechoslovakia" has made a deep mark upon many thinking Chinese, who lost no time in applying every aspect of developments in Europe to the possible fortunes of China under Japanese pressure.

As was even more true when Japan and Soviet Russia came into brief but sharp armed conflict just before the Czechosiovakian crisis, Chinese leaders and publicists were prompt to draw conclusions on what war elsewhere might mean to the Sino-Japanese embroilment. In the first instance there was disappointment when Russia and Japan did not enlarge their dispute, as it was felt that such a course must ease or halt the Japanese drive up the Yangtze. In the second, the interpretions were mixed. But from a Chinese viewpoint it was rather hoped that Japan might cast its fortunes with Germany, which was expected to prove the losing side, thus subsequently incurring punishment from Britain, France and possibly the United States.

Suggesting that China chose well to fight, the influential Ta Kung Pao at Hankow said that Czechoslovakia rested its faith in foreign alliances and as a result was hamstrung and partitioned. "There would have been no worse loss of territory," remarks this paper, "if the Czechs had fought for their land. That would certainly have been much better for the morale of the Czech nation. We are not analyzing this in order to blame Czechoslovakia, but to encourage ourselves.

"We hope the Chinese will take this concrete lesson to heart and be encouraged. Our highest leader directs us properly and decides on our plans appropriately and he is supported by all the people. . . . If you would depend on others even spiritually, remember Czechoslovakia!"

In former years, it seems agreed by all observers, many Chinese were inclined to look to other friendly nations for succor whenever aggression threatened. The failure of the League or anyone else to give effective assistance at the time of the Manchuria invasion in the autumn of 1931 struck a heavy blow at this attitude of dependence, and since then, despite some repetition of the same attitude at the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities in August of last year, there has been a steady trend toward self-reliance which the authorities seek to strengthen in every possible way.

It is interesting to note that the Shanghai Yi Pao, commenting on a Paris dispatch to the effect that Britain, France, Germany, and Italy might co-operate with the United States in arranging for early termination of the China hostilities, takes an adverse view. While its attitude is weakened by repetition of the old bombastic declaration that China is "determined to fight on till the last man if necessary, a declaration more frequently made than honored, it is not wholly an empty boast in view of the strongly awakened nationalistic spirit since the fall of Hankow.

The Chinese know that Japan is not sufficiently weakened by the drain of the China campaign to admit defeat in its own aims, but they seem firm in their willingness to fight until this result is achieved. Meanwhile they are guarding against any sort of "mediation meddling" by other nations, particularly Fascist nations. The fact that Germany previously put out peace feelers on behalf of Japan is frequently recalled, and popular opinion is being marshaled against the success of any such efforts which may be made in the near future if, as anticipated, these efforts include the partition of China as a vital point.

Hoover Enlists In Campaign For National Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Echoes from Armistice Day, reverberating in America, seem to be rolling up strengthening sentiment for a rebuilding of national defense.

On the site of a World War training camp, now dedicated as Camp Fremont Memorial Park, former President Hoover added his voice to those raised for national defense by saying: "Forces of brutality and might are rising again. The world can get scant assurance of the future from the birth of dictatorships, war upon China, sacrifices of Czechoslovakia, persecution of Jews, terrorism in Russia, hates of nationalism, and the great increase of armament over the whole world.

"The outlook today is indeed grim."

"But what we must want," he added, "what we must arm for, is not war, but peace. Ours should be armament for defense, not aggression." To this end, Mr. Hoover recommended that "to be respected is the first step to our peace in a dangerous world."

Canada's Minister of Defense, Ian Mackenzie, speaking at an Armistice-Day luncheon in New York, emphasized the theme that democracies must be "ready and prepared against wanton aggression by smashbuckling gangsters."

Other indorsements for America's policy of adequate defense included one from some 150 men who served 20 years ago on the War Industries Board. Meeting for an Armistice-Day reunion in New York, they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the President of the United States be heartily commended by the members of the former War Industries Board at its twentieth anniversary reunion, on his announced purpose of pushing forward a complete progam of military preparedness, including particularly industrial mobilization."

'Thank You,' Says Veteran For Gift Got During War

GENEVA, Ill. (AP)—Armistice Day brought a "thank you" for a sweater Miss Delia C. Mungerson knitted for an American soldier 21 years ago. She received a letter from Edward Grimley of Providence, R. I., a veterans' hospital patient at Rutland Heights, Mass., who said he recently found her misplaced address and "I am writing this late letter to say I am thankful."

Women Speed Up Case

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—Popular beliefs on the length of time necessary for a woman to make up her mind were given a new turn Nov. 11 by the first all-woman jury ever to serve here. The jury required only two minutes to return a verdict in a civil case tried in magistrate's court here. The case involved a $50 claim in a real estate transaction.

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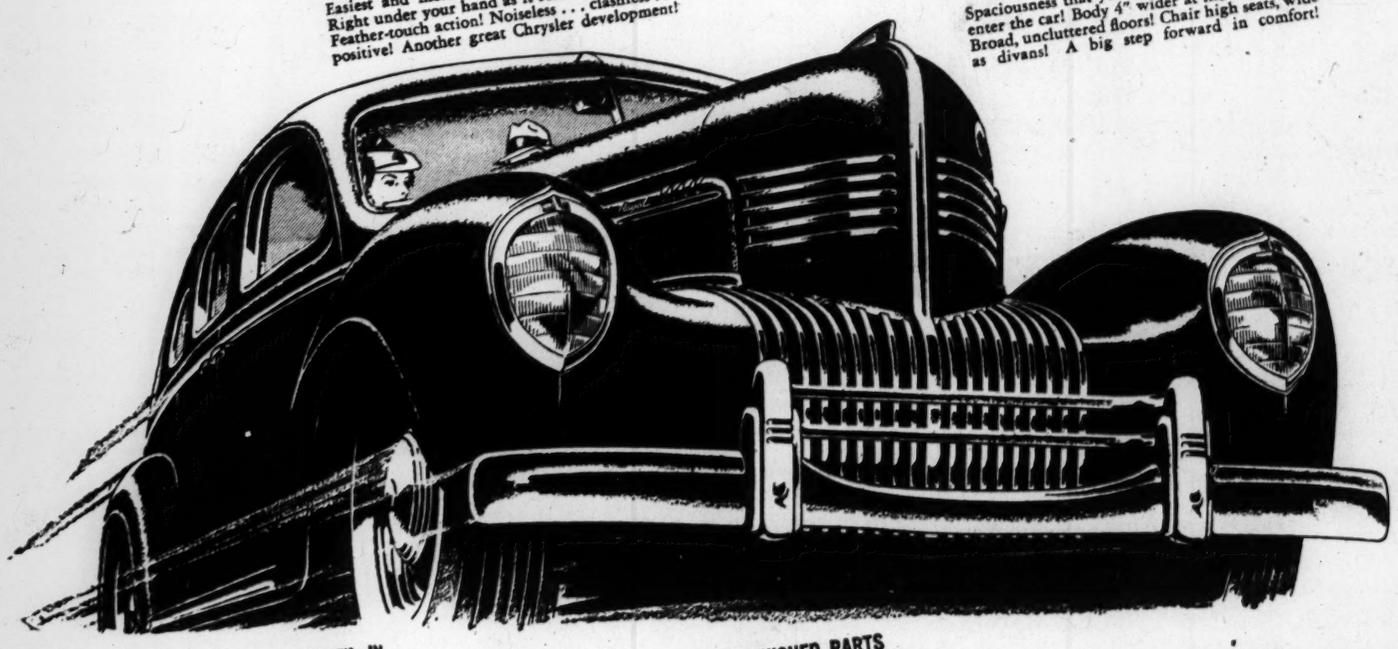

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C. I. O. Unions March On Toward Labor Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12—Scaffolding for the erection of a new National Federation of Labor was put in place here today with the purpose of reshaping the insurgent Committee for Industrial Organization into a permanent body, John L. Lewis doubtless continuing as its leader.

Despite two of the worst setbacks the C. I. O. has met in its three years' history, its committees on credentials, constitution, resolutions, etc., continued without pause their work preliminary to the opening on Nov. 14 of the C. I. O.'s first constitutional convention.

Mr. Lewis has selected one of his most loyal supporters, Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Kennedy of Pennsylvania to head the Constitutional Committee while the Committee on Resolutions is to be headed by Van. A. Bittner, Regional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Chicago. Mr. Bittner was identified with the "Little Steel" strike in 1937 and one of its leaders.

Objectives Approved

No likelihood of the convention stopping short of creating a complete permanent organization was seen by its leaders. The call set forth that objective, and a meeting here Nov. 11 of presidents of C. I. O. unions ratified arrangements.

No project of peace with the American Federation of Labor is anticipated. C. I. O. officials said they did not expect to see the convention take any step toward reunion, though the C. I. O. probably would restate its viewpoint.

Strengthening of the C. I. O. position through the discarding of its previously loose committee form is anticipated. In place of the original informality of procedure the C. I. O. will go on a democratic basis with a democratic form of organization, eliminating the criticism, its leaders say, that it was run from the top.

Influence Abroad

According to the measure of its success, the Federation to be set up promises to influence labor in other lands as well as in this country. It is the first great effort in America embracing an important section of the labor world to organize a labor movement on the model of the industrial union or one big union of an industry in opposition to the older and more general system of unions according to trades.

On the other hand, the C. I. O. goes into its new stage suddenly weakened both politically and industrially by its losses of the past week. Its political prestige which suffered in the primaries, was more sharply damaged by the elections. In addition, the policy of making the break with the A. F. of L. final by becoming a permanent competitor cost the C. I. O. the adherence of one of its leading units, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

As to peace, the problem of how to put together two labor movements dominantly devoted to opposing theories of organization is cited by C. I. O. spokesmen as a severe difficulty. The C. I. O. has 41 national unions, omitting the I. L. G. W. U., largely of the industrial or one-big-union type, remarked a leader, and their members do not want to be scattered like chaff among the 102 craft unions of the A. F. of L.

Gain in Discipline

A notable benefit expected from organization on formal lines is increase of discipline. In the great surge of organization which its exceptional victories in the automobile industry initiated, the C. I. O. enlisted hundreds of thousands of inexperienced union members. Subsequently their lack of discipline, particularly in the auto industry, hurt the C. I. O.

Up to the present, when the national leadership of the C. I. O. saw practices at work in an affiliated union which appeared harmful, Mr. Lewis and other national officers have intervened with their prestige and advice. But this was on an informal basis.

In the future such intervention, it is expected, will be made more powerful by coming from a group of elected officials, including Mr. Lewis, with the weight of the Federation behind them.

Also, as belonging to a Federation, union members will feel a common morale, and have the moral pressure of the general organization upon them, to conform with its standards.

Rise Was Rapid

The rise of the C. I. O. has been astonishingly swift. Originally it consisted of eight international unions which united to press industrial unionism. They were suspended and all but one, the I. L. G. W. U., later were expelled from the A. F. of L. Half a dozen other A. F. of L. unions also went into the C. I. O., and it organized 25 or so new unions. It has set up 23 state federations and more than 150 city and county councils. In addition, it has a large number of directly-chartered local unions. Its influence is strong in Canadian labor circles, where it has steel, automobile, lumber, and clothing workers in addition to miners.

However, the recent decline of the C. I. O. has been steep. It was hit much harder by the depression than the A. F. of L. because unemployment became most rife in some industries vital to the C. I. O., such as automobiles and steel. It has had to lay off hundreds of organizers and has suffered financially. Sit-down strikes which it first sponsored also brought a public reaction.

In short, the glamour and enthusiasm which the spectacular early successes of the C. I. O. brought it have faded and it is planning to settle down to a long-time steady career.

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Women in Congress

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Hattie W. Caraway
Democratic Senator from Arkansas.

Top: Edith Nourse Rogers
Republican Representative from Massachusetts.

Bottom: Caroline O'Day
Democratic Representative from New York.

Top: Mary T. Norton
Democratic Representative from New Jersey.

Bottom: Gladys Pyle
Republican Senator-Elect for short term from South Dakota.

Women Advance Little in Recent National Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 — The 1938 elections failed to register any notable gain for women in the national political scene.

A handful of feminine veterans were returned to Congress but new faces will be few. At one time during the short session of 1930, nine women were serving in the House of Representatives. Next session there will be only four, and one in the Senate.

Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas will continue to be the only woman in the Senate when Congress convenes in January although Miss Gladys Pyle, of South Dakota, was elected this week to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Peter Norbeck. Her term will end the day Congress convenes in January. Meanwhile, she will draw the salary and have the prerequisites of the position.

Senator Pyle, the first woman to be elected to Congress from South Dakota, was also the first woman elected to the South Dakota Legislature and has served two terms as Secretary of State.

Three of the present women members of the House were reelected, one was defeated and one's fate was still in doubt. Representative Nan Wood Honeyman (D) was defeated in her Portland, Oregon, District, despite word in her behalf vpiced by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in her newspaper column. Representative Virginia Jenckes (D) had apparently lost in her Indiana District on the basis of nearly-complete returns. Mrs. Honeyman had completed just one term in Congress; Mrs. Jenckes has served three.

Dean of the feminine contingent in the House, Miss Mary T. Norton, (D) who "mothered" the wages and hours bill last session as chairman of the House Labor Committee, won an easy victory in her Jersey City N. J. District. Massachusetts sent Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) back for her sixth term. Representative Caroline O'Day, another close friend of Mrs. Roosevelt's, won in New York State after a close race.

The one new face in the House of Representatives will be that of Judge Jessie Sumner, a Republican, who defeated Representative James A. Meeks (D) in Illinois. Miss Sumner was catapulted into politics last December when she ran for county judge in Iroquois County to fill the unexpired term of an uncle. She defeated her Democratic opponent 2 to 1 against a cry, "You don't want a woman for your county judge."

Small, auburn-haired and quick-tongued, Judge Sumner is a graduate of Smith College and studied law at Oxford University. She made her campaign on chiefly two issues of spending and spoils system reform. Her downstate district was once represented by "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

The House, like the Senate, has an "honorary" member at present. Mrs. Bessie M. Gasque, widow of a South Carolina Congressman, was given the distinction at a special September election, of being the first woman to represent her State in Congress but her term expires Jan. 1 and she will not be seated unless a special session is called.

The five women who apparently are certain of serving in the next Congress are the survivors of a band of more than 40 who sought election to either the Senate or the House. Fourteen of them ran on major party tickets.

Ancient Autos Chug Way Home

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12 (AP)—Amid roars punctuated by much back-firing and sputtering, 27 time-worn jalopies were cranked up today for a homeward jaunt from the eighth annual antique auto derby. Walter Matter, of Hawley, Pa., who chugged 150 miles in the 1910 Ford, carried off first prize for having traveled the greatest distance.

Although Emery Sanderson, of Haydenville, Mass., came 258 miles in a four-cylinder, 1908 Franklin, he did not qualify for the award because all entrants were required to finish by noon. He rolled into town just as dusk settled over the city. The engine coughed and stopped.

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Tropical Motifs Dominate Colors For Season of '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—Hot sands, sea foam, the rolling main, and tropical skies are suggested by the color shades listed for 1939 by the Dyers and Finishers Association here.

This organization, guide to the trades affected by variations in color fashions from year to year, names tahiti rose, coral pink, palm beige, manila, cascade, and clipper green among new colors predicted for women's spring and summer wear next year.

Button-makers, shoe and hat designers, milliners, and makers' of dress ornaments are following these warm hues with tropical motifs.

Glen gray, rayon pink, and basque green are other new shades suggested. Gold dust, larch, Miami blue, and blue feather are colors proposed for gowns for dance and dinner wear.

Bicycle Becomes Big Traffic Problem

CHICAGO (AP)—The bicycle, after nearly a century of use, suddenly has become a new "traffic safety problem," a publication of the Northwestern University Traffic Institute asserted Nov. 10.

Lieut. Richard O. Bennett of the Lincoln, Neb., Police Department, whose thesis the Institute published, advised Municipalities to include bicycles in traffic-control programs —and license them.

"In 1937," he said, "approximately 700 persons were killed and 35,000 were injured in bicycle-motor vehicle accidents. This is twice the number of people killed and injured in such accidents in 1932."

Lieutenant Bennett, who studied at the Institute for a year under a Kemper Foundation Fellowship, advocated ordinances prohibiting violation of traffic lights and signs by bicyclists.

'Poppy Lady's' Plan Worldwide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Although the Armistice Day celebrations this year will mark a twentieth anniversary, Miss Moina Michael of this city, the "Poppy Lady," recalls 1918 as though it were much more recent. Her poppy plan has spread around the world and helped to raise millions of dollars for disabled veterans of the World War.

Before she became active in war work, Miss Michael was in charge of Winnie Davis Hall, a women's dormitory at the Teachers' College of the University of Georgia. She obtained a leave of absence to attend a training conference at Columbia University, and it was while she was there that she thought of the poppy memorial plan. She was inspired by John McCrae's poem "In Flanders Field," which was then printed in the magazines as "We Shall Not Sleep."

Miss Michael outlined her plan to Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, at Columbia. He informed the press, and several reporters went to interview the "Poppy Lady." Among the reporters were Joseph V. Connelly, Ethel L. Mockler, Frank J. Sullivan, and Lillian Refregues. They published Miss Michael's idea which, reprinted many times, led to its official adoption by the American Legion at Cleveland, Sept. 19, 1920.

Through Mme. E. Guerin, France also has participated in the observance of the red Shirley poppy as a War memorial. Mme. Guerin, who became known as the "Poppy Lady" of France, was the agent for the spread of the poppy idea to England. She took to England poppies made by French War widows, and through Earl Haig, had them officially sponsored.

This development, the carrying of the poppy to England, provides an interesting sidelight. For Georgia was the only American colony given financial assistance by the English Parliament in the eighteenth century; and now, in the twentieth, Georgia repays its debt through Miss Moina Michael with a plan to aid in the rehabilitation of British soldiers disabled in the great war.

Plane as Empire Builder: Rickenbacker Hopes for Peace

Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, America's leading ace in the World War, wrote for the Associated Press the following appraisal of modern air power on the twentieth anniversary of the World War Armistice.

By E. V. Rickenbacker

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Twenty years have passed since that Armistice Day in 1918, and those 20 years have endowed the airplane with a deadliness which, by the mere threat of its use, wrecks nations and creates new empires.

At the close of the World War the airplane was a new-found and relatively insignificant instrument of warfare. Its potentialities were not fully appreciated even by the major military strategists.

That is evidenced by the fact that Billy Mitchell was court-martialed for expressing himself so positively and strenuously. Yet all he said has since come to pass, and gone far beyond.

Fliers as "Indians"

In the World War, aviation was used in Indian fashion. Pilots hid in clouds, as Indians in this land used to hide behind trees, and swooped down upon an adversary.

Times change. American engineers, in co-operation with the Army and Navy, have trebled the warplane's speed, multiplied its range 100-fold and added to its armament. Indian fighting is a thing of the past. Modern air war will be a matter of mass formations, commanded by a senior officer just as troops are commanded on the ground.

We in America have superior engines, planes, and instruments. But we are weak in the air. We lack plane power. Nor do we have sufficient productive facilities and the man-power to meet a threat of air war.

Good planes, good personnel, and production capacity was the weapon which Hitler held over England and France, bringing about the Peace of Munich. The Governments of both England and France knew Germany's warplanes were superior in quality and quantity to their own, combined.

The airplane has changed the entire technique of warfare. No longer is it possible for a handful of diplomats or a roomful of legislators to declare war for the masses and not for themselves. No longer can they run a war by remote control. They are in line of fire. Their homes and families are in no man's land.

Modern air warfare means attacks, progressively, on seats of government, industrial centers, and transportation arteries.

Prevention of War

It has been my hope that we, as a nation, would develop our air arm to the point where it could prevent war. It prevented war in Europe—in the wrong way. If England and France had been armed in the air, there would have been no threats, no need for the Peace of Munich.

I have a greater hope—that the world will develop intercontinent and internation air commerce, to eliminate intrigues, jealousies, and selfishness through better understanding.

If we have the will to do it, the airplane can be made an angel of peace.

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Chile Assured of Moderation by Aguirre

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 12 (AP)—Rival Chilean political factions were reported last night to be raising armed forces to back the claims of their Presidential candidates, with the apparently defeated conservatives disputing the results of the election held Oct. 25.

Unofficial returns indicated that Pedro Aguirre Cerda, backed by a coalition of Radicals, Socialists, and Communists, had defeated the Conservative Government candidate, Finance Minister Gustavo Ross, by the narrow margin of 221,116 to 213,615.

The Government conceded Señor Ross' defeat, and Señor Aguirre made public addresses outlining his program. But later it developed that the Rightists hoped the Court of Claims, the Republic's highest authority on elections, would reverse the verdict of the unofficial returns and give the election to Señor Ross.

If the tribunal confirms Señor Aguirre's election he will take office Dec. 24 for a six-year term, succeeding President Alessandri, Liberal, elected in 1932.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—That neither domestic nor foreign interests need be concerned over the prospective Presidential regime of Pedro Aguirre, the victorious Popular Front candidate in the recent Chilean elections, was the keynote of assurances given by the President-elect in speeches and newspaper interviews during the past week.

Now that most of the election excitement is over and the Rightist parties, principally Conservative and Liberal, appear reconciled to a Leftist victory, the average businessman is taking a more hopeful view of the situation. The verbal guarantees by Señor Aguirre have already dissipated much of the pessimism generated by the campaign platform subscribed to by the Radicals, Socialists, and Communists.

"Don Pedro," as he is known among his friends, is almost indignant at the anti-foreign interpretation accorded parts of the 34-pointed program on which Popular Front unity was established. Foreign capital will not be attacked, he says; indeed, "We shall know how to make use of it in the right way, to develop our sources of production. An Institute of Scientific Investigations will be created with this object."

Strict compliance with the Constitution and the democratic system of government is promised, and respect for property and home, with full social, political, and religious tolerance. Production will be protected and expanded, foreign trade facilitated, and State aid granted to all new industries. In the President-elect's own words, "nobody need fear anything."

Comforting to Business

The words, naturally, have been comforting to business, foreign and domestic alike. In Chile the United States has $750,000,000 in investments, the largest of all South American countries. Great Britain, also, has an appreciable stake. With recent experiences in Mexico, the prospect of a Popular Front Government was viewed with misgiving.

Business has now recovered its political perspective and an early decline on the local stock exchange has been partially rectified. It is remembered that the President-to-be is a member of the respectable Radical Party, which is more of a middle class than proletarian organization. "Don Pedro" is a man of substance, a farmer and lawyer, and has had a long and honorable public career. He has solemnly promised to be "President of all Chileans" and offers his past as guarantee.

The Popular Front program to which he is committed, however, should be remembered, however indefinite the phraseology may be in its economic proposals—those with which international capital is principally concerned.

With reference to the foreign debt, Señor guirre's principal complaint is of the hazy atmosphere in which the agreement on renewed service was negotiated. He proposes to make a careful study of the subject and in reaching any new conclusions will keep in view the object of maintaining Chilean prestige without sacrificing national interests.

There is no hope of an Aguirre Government reconsidering Chile's decision of last May to leave the League of Nations. The Geneva organization has failed, according to the President-elect, and to continue membership would be to contribute to the maintenance of a bureaucracy and a waste of Chilean taxpayers' money. On the other hand, the international sympathies of this new Government are indicated by an exchange of courtesies between the President-elect and the Spanish Ambassador. Chile continues relations with the Republican Government of Barcelona.

It is the "new deal" for the "forgotten classes" of Chile with which President-elect Aguirre will be most occupied: "We—and, plurally, he means all those around, irrespective of party and combination—"will devote ourselves firmly to the reconstruction of our economy and the improvement of the living standards of those classes which have always been forgotten. All that I ask of my supporters is discipline—and nothing more than discipline. It is only in this way that we can completely realize the program with which we are all acquainted."

Electric Power Scheme

In addition to the agricultural and social measures promised in the campaign program, Señor Aguirre has a big electric power scheme. This aims at the utilization of the southern Bio-Bio River Falls, to supply free electricity for three years, at half rate for another thre years and thereafter at the lowest minimum rate possible. His Government will allow free importation of machinery and budgetary subsidies for firms co-operating in this enterprise. Incidentally, in this connection, he has smilingly inquired if this is the way that foreign capital wishes to be driven away.

Supporters of the Left continue to emphasize the democratic aspect of the election and of the future regime. Señor Aguirre's supporters and newspapers consider that Chile and the United States will have identical Government ranking. La Hora daily published President Roosevelt's and Señor Aguirre's photographs side by side, with a joint "New Deal" caption. "I am an admirer of the man who represents the democracy of the United States," Señor Aguirre declared.

It is in this light rather than by any undue emphasis on certain vote-winning points of the Popular Front program that the Aguirre victory is being capitalised by his supporters, especially those of the Radical Party, who will be the dominating force in the Government. Actually, he has no majority in either branch of Congress but there is little doubt that he will attract the necessary support from Center Liberals and Conservatives. Overtures have already been made by such elements.

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Former Poet Laureate's Son Secretary to British Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. Edward E. Bridges—only son of the former British Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges—who was appointed Permanent Secretary to the Cabinet, succeeds Sir Maurice Hankey, who has retired.

This means not only a new figure in a key position at Whitehall, but also the creation of what is practically a new Government department designed to fix and simplify responsibility to the Cabinet of the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Economic Advisory Council.

Mr. Bridges has been since 1937 Principal Assistant Secretary at the Treasury, where he was specially concerned with questions of defense. He also has been a member of the Air Ministry Supply Committee.

He has acted at various times as Secretary to several Royal Commissions including those on police powers, the civil service, and betting and lotteries.

By a Staff Artist

Edward E. Bridges
Permanent Secretary to the British Cabinet.

Reich Decrees on Jews

BERLIN, Nov. 12 (AP)—Jews were assessed today 1,000,000,000 marks ($400,000,000) as a penalty for the murder of Ernst vom Rath, German diplomat in Paris, it was announced officially.

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his capacity as President of the Reich Culture Chamber, issued an order forbidding the presence of Jews in any movie house, theater, concert hall, or at other public presentation.

Dr. Goebbels in his announcement said Germany previously had provided cultural outlets for the Jews.

Proprietors of theaters and concert halls will be fined if they allow Jews to enter, the announcement said.

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring, as director of Germany's four-year plan, issued a decree, effective next Jan. 1, prohibiting Jews from conducting retail businesses, mail-order and commission houses, and independent handicraft enterprises.

The decree further banned Jews from heading any industrial or commercial concern by forbidding them to hold the position of "betriebsführer" (business manager), which every factory or similar undertaking must have under the national labor law.

These far-reaching measures toward isolating Jews from German national life were issued after a meeting of Göring, Goebbels, Interior Minister Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Justice Minister Dr. Franz Guertner, Economics Minister Walther Funk, and Finance Minister Lutz Schwerin-Krosigk.

Meanwhile in Munich excited crowds stormed the palace of Michael Cardinal von Faulnaber and broke all windows in the building.

The attack followed an address Nov. 11 before 5,000 persons by Adolf Wagner, National Socialist district leader for Bavaria and Bavarian Minister of Interior, in which he read a letter from the Cardinal asking police protection in case popular passions should result in attacks on Catholic clergy in the present tense situation.

Beauty in Manufacturing Set as Goal for Artists

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Beautification of mass-production articles should be "the first mission" of art students, John Woodman Higgins, President of the Worcester Press Steel Company, Worcester, Mass., said Nov. 10.

Speaking at the ninety-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, Mr. Higgins said he saw a "great future for art institutions to influence the next generation by raising the standards of appreciation of beauty" in manufactured products.

General Moseley Hits at Increases In Armament Cost

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12 (AP)—George van Horn Moseley, retired Major General, questioned yesterday in an Armistice Day speech the need of increased armament expenditures contemplated by the Administration, and urged a 1940 coalition of the "cream of all the parties."

The General, in his address for delivery at the National Christian Convention, also called on the churches to "unite American Christians so as to regain control of public sentiment and of the personnel of our Government," and struck at a third term for President Roosevelt.

Retiring Sept. 30 after 43 years in the army, General Moseley said then in an interview the nation "has recently suffered from an indigestible mass of untried theories," drawing a charge from Secretary of War Henry Woodring that the officer was being "flagrantly disloyal."

Threat to Freedom

In his speech yesterday, General Moseley asserted George Washington and Thomas Jefferson both rejected the idea of a third presidential term as a threat to the nation's freedom, and quoted Jefferson as saying "that I should law down my charge at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully."

Urging a coalition of the "cream of all parties," the retired officer declared, "the emergency is so great that it should be possible to find an outstanding American who has never been a candidate for public office, and nominate him in both the Republican and Democratic conventions."

Referring to the national debt "of forty billion dollars," he said it served to show, "if proof were necessary . . . that there was nothing wrong with the fundamental principles and policies that governed us before 1932 . . ."

Armament Needs

General Moseley questioned the need for increased armament expenditures now contemplated by the Administration with these words:

"And now let me warn you to analyze current war scares very carefully. . . . Perhaps the 'more abundant' theory has about expended itself and we are now going to make large additional sums available under the guise of national defense.

"The answer to Germany in South America—if there is any real menace there—is sea power and subsidizing our South American trade against Germany. . . .

"With Japan absorbed in conquering China in the Far East; with the balance of power in Europe so nearly equal; where is there any military or naval strength free to threaten us at home? It goes without saying that a reasonable, progressive program of preparedness must go on and on. . . ."

Dies Says Tomtits Peck at Committee

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Dies Congressional Committee has but written the preface of its "exposé of subversive activities in America," its chairman, Representative Martin Dies (D), of Texas, told American Legion members here, Nov. 11.

Mr. Dies also announced he would ask Congress to appropriate between $200,000 and $300,000 to continue the Committee's investigation for two more years. The probe, financed originally by a $25,000 appropriation, will terminate in December if additional funds are not forthcoming, he said.

Charging "intellectual tomtits" in Washington had hampered his investigation so far, Mr. Dies said. "We can show from 1,000 to 1,500 Communists in the employ of the Federal Government." A "tomtit," he said, "is the smallest bird in Texas."

Archbishop of Canterbury Protests Attacks on Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 12—The "explanation" given by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, to foreign correspondents on Thursday's attacks on Jews in Germany has not diminished the feeling of profound indignation felt here.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a letter published today writes, "Whatever provocation may have been given by the deplorable act of a single irresponsible Jewish youth, reprisals on such a scale so fierce, cruel and vindictive cannot possibly be justified."

He adds, "It is most distasteful to write these words just when there is in this country a general desire to be on friendly terms with the German nation. But there are times when mere instincts of humanity make silence impossible. Would that the rulers of the Reich could realize that such excesses of hatred and malice, put upon the friendship which we are ready to offer them an almost intolerable strain."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, speaking at the League of Nations rally yesterday, declared that the British Government must make clear to Germany that "if she wants friendship with other nations she must desist from persecuting and robbing Jews and then flinging them on the charity of her neighbors."

He declared that the first lesson for Britain is, "an urgent need for a generous fulfillment of wartime pledges to world Jewry. The second lesson is that Britain cannot honorably hand over to a Government which permits and even instigates such vile outbursts of frenzied barbarism any of the primitive people in Africa who enjoy British rule."

Similar lines to the opinions of the Archbishop and Sir Archibald were taken in editorials of many newspapers of widely different shades of political opinion today.

One of the by-products of Thursday's outbreak of violence is to increase Premier Chamberlain's difficulties in persuading the country to accept the "policy of appeasement" to which he pledged himself after Munich. However desirable it may be to be on good terms with Germany, it isn't easy to bring about a reduction of tension when two Governments are animated by diametrically opposite conceptions of the way a nation should behave, both inside its own frontiers and toward others.

For example, the German press, while resenting any criticisms of Reichsführer Hitler by British newspapers and statesmen, has not hesitated to associate Winston Churchill by name with the instigating of the shooting of Herr von Rath of the German Legation in Paris. This charge was trumpeted loudest by the Angriff, which is Dr. Goebbels' own newspaper, and it is understood that the British Government has sent an official protest.

American Academy Adds Two Members

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Miss Willa Cather and Stephen Vincent Benet, authors, have been elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters, it was announced here by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Academy. Only members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters are eligible for election to the Academy.

The Academy has only 50 members, and Mr. Benet and Miss Cather were elected to fill two of the four seats left vacant by the passing of Dr. Henry Hadley, Robert Underwood Johnson, George Grey Barnard and Owen Wister.

The Academy is a nation-wide literary and artistic council, "ready to interest itself instantly and effectively" whenever it may be called upon to advise or to assist "in preserving the beauties of nature or for upholding the permanent standards of art."

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Jews

(Continued from Page 1)

shops appear such notices as "already under Aryan ownership."

The German press has taken but scant notice of anti-Jewish events throughout the Reich, but more than one organ confidently informs its readers that "forthcoming Jewish plans will concur with both justice and retribution."

Yesterday's foreign press was officially told that the incidents were not organized but "typically spontaneous and popular." It is indeed remarkable, however, and this must be emphasized, with what disgust and despair so many Germans speak of the whole affair. Many openly declare that the Government apparently didn't desire to maintain order during the outbreak of violence.

The murder of Ernst vom Rath, third Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris is being made the occasion for such incidents and undoubtedly another attempt, and a strong one, will be made to bring pressure upon the Governments and public opinion in the democracies to take in more Jews. "If foreign countries desire to defend German Jews," Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, declared yesterday, "then they can have as many of them as they desire."

Emigration Too Slow

Emigration of Jews from Germany has not been proceeding fast enough for the National Socialist Party, especially those from Vienna and this is a hint to speed them up. There are indications also in the German press that the Government wishes to show France that Paris should at least learn from the recent incident that it should settle the problem of anti-German emigrants in Paris once and for all—presumably by expelling them.

Events of the last two days are now ended, it is officially declared. Today there recommences an educational policy of still further enlightening the population as to Jewish wickedness with the opening of a Berlin exhibition of "the Wandering Jew," which shows in pictures and charts and statistics all that he is supposed to be responsible for in world events.

Here's one worth going after!

Easy on the eye—Easy to buy—on General Motors Terms

Coming at you, it looks like a million. Going away, it looks like good fortune you've missed.

A lot of fussy care went into the way it looks from the rear—you know, that's the angle from which it's oftenest seen.

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How about it—*is* this stunning 1939 Buick really as *lively* as it looks? Well, just try it and see—you'll find it the car and the value of the year!

Maybe a bullet gets off faster. Maybe a rabbit can beat it on the jump or a skyliner lead it from point to point.

But you'll never want a highway cruiser that answers quicker to the green light's "go"—that slips more deftly through the holes in traffic—that with keener relish eats up the miles.

That bonnet houses a full complement of *eight* cylinders, and Dynaflash cylinders at that. All four wheels dance on BuiCoil springing of stout spiraled steel; no quiver or shiver shakes the luxurious body in its flight.

You'll see the world—lots of it—for this sightly Buick now parades the passing panorama through windows with up to 413 *more* square inches of outlook than before.

Other things you'll like: A gearshift out of kneeway. Front wheels that "bank" the curves for you. Brakes that stop on a dime—and leave nine cents change.

Go see this lovely lively traveler. Drive it—feel its magic yourself, first-hand.

You'll find it beautiful in action as in aspect—you'll go for the way it goes for you.

You'll find it obedient and willing, a car that holds its marks in cross-winds, bears sharp around curves without slide or slew.

In fine—we think you'll like all of it—from its looks to the way it lives up to them. Won't you try it out—and see?

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Pertle Springs

AN ENGLISH writer has remarked in effect that the Bath buns of one's childhood forever rival those of later years. I cannot say as to English buns, but I know that it is true of vacations. Never have holidays been the same as those early ones spent in a small college town with a favorite relative.

Nine miles from this town was an unpretentious summer resort called Pertle Springs. I always wondered vaguely why it was named Pertle Springs. Turtle Springs I could understand, as I had once seen a turtle sunning itself on the edge of the lake. Myrtle Sprihgs was also allowable, for had not an aunt pointed out a profusion of that somewhat gloomy plant growing on a hillside? But *Pertle*—it just doesn't mean anything, I thought, and dismissed it as another one of the enigmas of the adult world.

Between the town and the Springs ran a small narrow-gauge railroad, always referred to as the "Dummy." Three times a day the funny little engine, with an open car attached, puffed and clanked and wheezed down by the Travelers Hotel. Such ear-splitting shrieks and blasts as rent the air when the engineer finally decided he had enough passengers for a "load"!

All summer long the numerous arrivals and departures of the Dummy were an event which tended to enliven the somewhat somnolent atmosphere of the village. People always collected to watch the frenzied backing and filling of the small engine, and loungers rose from their chairs in front of the hotel to joke with the engineer, who was famed for his dry wit. That is, they did if the engine was on its good behavior. No one joked if the Dummy had been temperamental, as it too often was. Poor Elmer was always having to deal single-handed with "hot-boxes" and other mechanical exigencies.

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IT TOOK ABOUT three quarters of an hour to get to the Springs. I always wished that it might take twice as long, it was so thrilling to ride the Dummy. The seats were two long benches placed back to back and facing outwards. Children were always firmly grasped, as the roadbed was so rough and we jerked around curves so energetically that it was like playing crack the whip. What the Dummy lacked in speed it made up for in noise and effort. I can remember no casualties, but once a venturesome boy jumped off and ran along beside the train to the accompaniment of admiring shrieks and admonitions.

The country was hilly, pastoral, and one caught glimpses of cozy farmhouses in the valleys; but there were also stretches of wild uncultivated areas where we had to duck to avoid the blackberry brambles. Mild-eyed cattle would sometimes lift their heads to gaze at us as we went steaming past, but for the most part they were indifferent and did not share the popular interest in the Dummy. So indifferent were they that sometimes they simply lay down on the track.

Old Bessie, a fat black-and-white cow, was the worst offender. You could see her a long way off and no amount of whistling or tooting would budge her. There was nothing to do but stop the train, and Elmer, accompanied by volunteers (always male) would surge forth and after some shoving and shouting Bessie would upheave her not inconsiderable bulk and consent to move off. This little comedy was greatly enjoyed by everyone. Well, perhaps Elmer was a trifle tired of it, but certainly we enjoyed it, and there was no doubt that Bessie did, as she invariably repeated the performance.

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AS WE ROUNDED the last bend and came to a forceful stop under the little wooden shelter, we were suddenly in the midst of seething activity; for there was always something going on at the Springs—Chautauqua, debates, picnics. On one side the lake stretched a sparkling sheen. It was supposed to be muddy and we were not allowed to bathe in it, but oh! the joys of boating!

Perched on an imposing hilltop stood the rambling turreted hotel of the nineties; while across the ravine, traversed by rustic bridges, was the wooden pavilion where the conventions and social events were held.

Sometimes the owner of all this magnificence would be glimpsed in a light buggy drawn up by the Dummy platform. He always drove a high-strung horse named Napoleon, who could be depended upon to try and climb the embankment as soon as he heard the Dummy. He must have been as accustomed to the engine as to his own stable, but at the first sound of the whistle Napoleon would treat us to a display of equine pyrotechnics which disturbed his master not at all and which even we felt were not quite sincere.

♪ ♪ ♪

AS FOR THE Springs, themselves, I don't even remember them or where they were located—there were so many other fascinating things to do and see. No city zoo could compare with the cage of half-a-dozen pampered, bright-eyed monkeys all called affectionately by name. They always received the lion's share of our peanuts. And then there were the long rambles in the hills, shepherded by the eldest cousin, while the grown-ups attended a concert or a lecture at the pavilion. And always, always the prospect of fried chicken and ice cream for dinner at the hotel afterwards.

On one remembered occasion we were sitting around a large table—for we were a big family—looking across the darkening lake, when a guest turned to my uncle and asked casually, "Why is it called Pertle Springs? It is such an odd name." I listened breathlessly for his reply.

"Why, the Springs were discovered on Farmer Pertle's land, I believe," he answered. As simple as that!

On a recent visit it took fifteen minutes on a beautiful straight road to reach the Springs, but there was no magic in it and the remodeled hotel was—just a hotel. I am sure the English author is right about the buns.

S. S.

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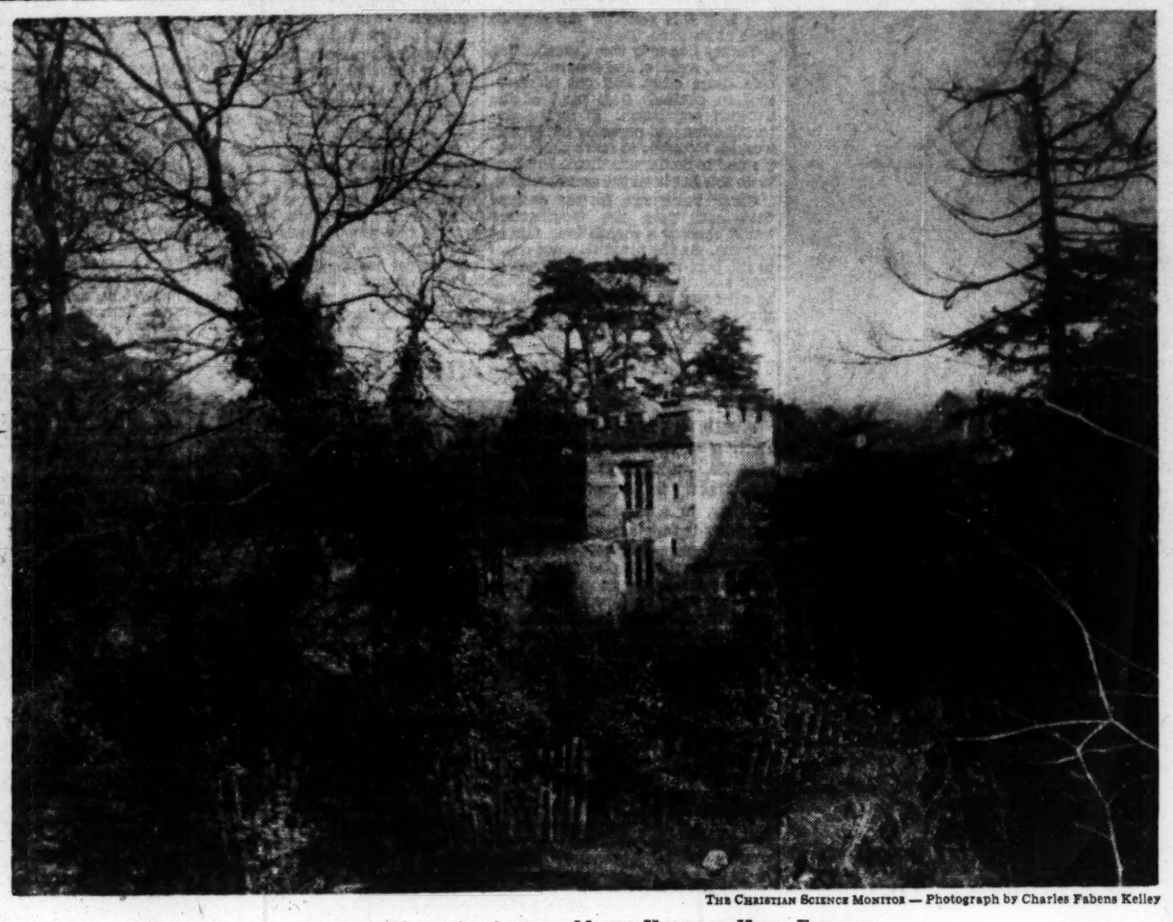

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Charles Fabens Kelley

IGHTHAM MOAT, AN ANCIENT MANOR-HOUSE IN KENT, ENGLAND

IN ALMOST every respect, Ightham Moat is an adventure—beginning with the pronunciation of its name. Once that has been mastered to the satisfaction of the natives, one comes upon the delicious ordeal of finding the old house which bears the name. In all probability, if one is searching for Knole or Penshurst Place, he will come casually upon Ightham; but if, on the contrary, it is Ightham that is especially desired, countless other fascinations peculiar to out-of-the-way Kentish villages clustered about a market cross or a placid green; peculiar to little leafy lanes which plunge steeply down hill or wind in a narrowness embarrassing to the motorist, will press themselves instead upon the attention.

For Ightham Moat has done its best to hide at the bottom of a wooded hollow. It does not mean to be too well-known; and, when last the writer inquired, visitors were admitted only once in the week. On other days one may, of course, see it from the road; or, if one has the mild temerity, one may trespass along the drive. Those gardeners, clipping the borders, are not as forbidding as they seem.

The photographer, who made this picture, chose cleverly the precise spot on the road from which he might see between the trees the fifteenth-century stone gateway of this dwelling which dates from the century before. His photograph is soft and atmospheric indeed; it is in precisely the sympathetic mood of one who would understand Ightham, a much-admired ancient manor-house of Kent. And yet it offers only a hint of the pleasures which await visitors who contrive to arrive on the fortunate day: the entrance by a causeway across the moat, which was once a drawbridge; the cool square courtyard within with its moist flagstones and overhanging lattices; the shadowy chapel which dates from the Tudor period. With the quiet reflections in its moat, with its climbing roses and gliding swans, the place is superlatively lovely. And so admirably has the ancient spirit of the house been preserved that one might fancy himself slipping back four or five centuries, were it not that a lady of the house, belonging obviously to the twentieth century, suddenly appears quite without apologies before an open window.

Webster Makes His Dictionary

IT WAS 1806 when he sat down to the task, and twenty years of almost continuous labor were expended before the work then projected was given to the world in the first edition of the "American Dictionary of the English Language," in two volumes quarto. Complete absorption in his work, which could yield nothing until it was completed, crippled his resources, confined now in the main to copyright from his Spelling-Book; and in 1812 he removed, as we have already seen, for economy's sake, from New Haven to Amherst. During the next ten years he nearly completed the bulk of the Dictionary, but there still remained much to do in the way of comparison and finer study than his own library afforded. He returned to New Haven in 1822, but further work there showed the insufficiency of material to be had in America; and in 1824, leaving his family, he took with him a son and set out for Europe, for the purpose of consulting men and books. He spent two months in Paris, where S. G. Goodrich met him. "A slender form, with a black coat, black small-clothes, black silk stockings, moving back and forth, with its hands behind it, and evidently in a state of meditation. It was a curious, quaint, Connecticut-looking apparition, strangely in contrast to the prevailing forms and aspects in this gay metropolis. I said to myself, 'If it were possible, I should say that was Noah Webster!' I went up to him and found it was indeed he."

He was satisfied that he should work to better advantage in England. He went accordingly to Cambridge in the early fall of 1824, and remained there until the following May, using the resources of the University, and making such connections as he could. . . .

There is something in the whole undertaking, and in the mode of its execution, which makes one by turns wonder at the splendid will and undaunted perseverance of this Yankee teacher, and feel a well-bred annoyance at his blindness to the incongruous position which he occupied. One is disposed to laugh sardonically over this self-taught dictionary-maker, encamped at Cambridge, coolly pursuing his work of an American Dictionary of the English Language in the midst of all that traditional scholarship. But Webster's own consciousness was of the gravity of his work. . . . The Dictionary was published three years after his return to America, and passed through one revision at Mr. Webster's hands in 1840.—From "Noah Webster," by HORACE E. SCUDDER, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Exile

How will the desert welcome me
When I get back:
Yucca waving white arms,
And silver cholla and purple nopal,
Date-palms and paloverde
Waiting on the sand?
Strange that my heart should beat
So joyously with the hope of it,
When my feet tread more fertile land.

GRACE MEREDITH

A Tramp in the Tropics

IT WAS midmorning and none of St. Thomas' few automobiles were stirring. A Negro farmer ahead of me rode a plodding burro. The farmer appeared to be asleep, though he couldn't have been and keep his place. The burro, from long experience, had worked out a scientific method of hill climbing. He plodded in slow, methodical zigzags from one side of the road to the other so as to reduce the angle. But he was making no great headway anyway, so I passed them.

My tie was by this time in a pocket, my collar was open and my wash suit was as drippingly wet as if I had taken a bath in it. As all tropical walkers must be, I was unlovely, but happy. . . .

From the summit the view east and north is one of the most famous among the islands. There are no other towns. The green mountains sweep down gently to the sea. Far below is the precise, rectangular shape of Magen's Bay, rimmed with white sand beaches, with groves of coconuts behind them. The Bay is shallow enough so that its color is an unbelievable coppery green. Beyond, the blue shapes of a dozen other islands recede down the curve of sea. The arch of the sky is azure and infinitely high. It is the "windward side," so a breeze is always blowing. Fleecy clouds sail by. . . .

The few country people, even on so small an island, are detached and shy. From the saddle and first glimpse of the sea, a highroad runs west for several miles, then ends in a foot-trail arched over by the jungle. It is not a complicated route but there are a few forks and I several times inquired the way. . . . There was a young colored man with a donkey going to a spring, an ancient black lady in a turban with a huge hat surmounting it, a very small boy with perfectly round eyes. The unfamiliar spectacle of a dishevelled, hatless walker at high noon roused in them nothing but an old-fashioned, gentle courtesy—and a desire to chat quietly and long of life in general.

Several times in the hills rain clouds broke into showers as they blew past. But spreading trees gave shelter and the drops were delicate and warm. . . .

East from the port the hills lessen and there are a few rather dry cattle farms, and beyond them a broken, indented shore. The quiet is absolute. All day long there are no sounds but the lapping of the water, the occasional cry of a gull and the drowsy, secret hum of sunny tropic land. . . . Dull, perhaps. But lovely.—From "Caribbee Cruise," by JOHN W. VANDERCOOK. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENERALLY speaking, one is prone to regard morning as just the beginning of another day. Consequently, he may awaken with a great dread of the day's burdens, with a feeling of weariness and depression, and at times with an aggravated sense of discord and apprehension. In those early moments of the day, when he should be giving thanks for Life and Love, he may mentally be concerned with the unfinished problems of the day before.

Such a one may learn, in Christian Science, how to greet each morning with the true spiritual understanding of being. On page 591 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives this definition of "morning": "Light; symbol of Truth; revelation and progress." Does not this light mean enlightenment, spiritual understanding? Does it not bring a sense of unfoldment and progress, every hour of every day? This true light, this day of God's creating, is quite apart from any material sense of time. It represents a spiritual state of thought. Every new ray of inspiration that comes to the human consciousness is morning light—"revelation and progress." It dispels the darkness of belief in the absence of spiritual illumination. Mental darkness and depression, fear and foreboding, are dispelled by the glorious influx of spiritual understanding.

In gratitude for this new thought of morning as "revelation and progress," one who had felt troubled turned to the study of Truth, as contained in the Bible and Science and Health, and found the mental darkness dispelled. Having accepted a position away from home, and in strange surroundings, this student became mesmerized with the thought of loneliness to such an extent that the light of Truth appeared to fade completely, and a darkness which seemed all-compelling descended upon her. The position did not prove to be a happy one, and the early morning hours, which she had formerly used for study and meditation, were now filled with dread of the new day, and darkened by self-pity and fear. Soon, undesirable physical conditions began to appear. At this time, she saw the need of awakening and establishing in her consciousness the true meaning of "morning" and of "day." With this awakening to the truth of being came relief from both mental and physical distress. The morning hours became sweet seasons of spiritual refreshment. Soon she was reunited with her loved ones, and happy employment was obtained.

One should waken each morning with an abounding sense of joy and gratitude. If evil suggestions of Love's opposite seem to assail one, he has only to turn away from such thoughts and cling steadfastly to what he knows divine Love is imparting to all. He must realize that the real man knows only the glowing, ever-present now, the eternal now, which is filled with goodness and activity. And he must declare that his real being is none other than this man. He must not look back at yesterday, for each morning brings new unfoldment, so that one should not brood over yesterday's sorrow or mistakes. The belief of a discordant yesterday has no place in the eternal now of God's plan. The man of Love's creating is forever receptive to good, for he is one with his infinite Principle, all-inclusive good. Time is a mortal concept. Therefore, the belief that one can be more fearful at one time than another is a part of the mortal dream. The real man cannot fear at any time, for there is no fear in the infinite realm of Mind.

Peace and a great sense of spiritual strength are the reward of him who recognizes the ever-presence of spiritual light, and of his God-given ability to receive and to reflect this light. As one uses the precious early moments of each new day to affirm the allness of good and to deny sin's claims to reality, he will be prepared to meet and master any temptation to believe in Love's absence. He will be prepared to meet his fellow men with a new sense of brotherhood, thus filling his day with eager interest and joy.

When evening comes, one may remember the words of Mrs. Eddy (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 61), "If you fall asleep, actually conscious of the truth of Christian Science,—namely, that man's harmony is no more to be invaded than the rhythm of the universe,—you cannot awake in fear or suffering of any sort." When one realizes the import of this statement, the darkness of fear will be replaced by the continual morning of joy and understanding.

Bright with love, fragrant with gratitude, is the morning of spiritual unfoldment! Pure and lovely, it is ushered in on the wings of joy, bringing one happiness and refreshment. The morning of spiritual illumination is aglow with peace and beauty, filled with harmony and tenderness, because it means unfoldment in the understanding of Life and Love.

"And God called the light Day"! This is not the light of the sun, nor of the moon, nor of the stars, but the light of spiritual understanding and spiritual vision, light that comes from Love's unfolding. This is God's day. Morning, the "symbol of Truth"! With what eager expectancy and glad anticipation may all go forth to greet each new dawn!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Clocks

THE pointing hands of old clocks once could tell
More than the hour on the dial's face.
Each with a different accent—here a bell
Tinkling its silver from a crystal case,
And there a tall grandfather's clock, whose loud
Voice boomed commandingly above the rest.
They were like individuals in a crowd,
Each mechanism wholly self-possessed.

But now time comes to us in fluent flame
Controlled by distant, throbbing dynamos,
And now a million rhythms are the same,
For every clock upon its mantel knows
An unrelenting, regimented beat,
Insistent as the click of marching feet.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Mortals and Immortals"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Morgen

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I ALMINDELIGHET betraktes gjerne morgenen bare som begynnelsen av en ny dag. Det kan derfor hende at et menneske våkner med en redsel for dagens byrder, med en følelse av tretthet og nedtrykthet, og undertiden med en sterk fornemmelse av disharmoni og frykt. I disse tidlige øieblikk på dagen, da han skulde takke for Liv og Kjærlighet, er kanskje hans tanker optatt med den foregående dags ufullendte problemer.

Et sådant menneske kan i Kristen Videnskap lære hvorledes han kan hilse hver morgen med den sanne åndelige forståelse av tilværelsen. På side 591 i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* gir Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, denne definisjon av "morgen": "Lys; Sannhetens symbol; åpenbaring og fremskritt." Betyr ikke dette lys oplysning, åndelig forståelse? Bringer det ikke med sig en følelse av utfoldelse og fremskritt, hver time av hver dag? Dette sanne lys, denne dag som Gud har skapt, har intet å gjøre med noget som helst materielt begrep om tid. Det representerer en åndelig tanketilstand. Enhver ny stråle av inspirasjon som kommer til den menneskelige bevissthet, er morgenlys—"åpenbaring og fremskritt". Den spreder det mørke som følger med troen på fravær av åndelig oplysning. Mentalt mørke og nedtrykthet, frykt og forutanelser, forjages av den vidunderlige innstrømning av åndelig forståelse.

En kvinne som hadde følt sig engstelig og bekymret, gav sig, i takknemlighet for denne nye opfatning av morgen som "åpenbaring og fremskritt", til å studere Sannheten som den er fremstillet i Bibelen og *Science and Health*, med det resultat at det mentale mørke forsvant. Denne studerende hadde tatt imot en stilling langt fra sitt hjem og i fremmede omgivelser, og blev mesmerisert av tanken på ensomhet i den grad at Sannhetens lys syntes å svinne fullstendig, og et, som det syntes, knugende mørke overfalt henne. Den stilling hun hadde fått, bragte ikke tilfredsstillelse og glede, og de tidlige morgentimer, som hun før hadde brukt til studium og eftertanke, var nu fylt med redsel for den nye dag og formørkedes av selvmedlidenhet og frykt. Det varte ikke lenge før utiltalende fysiske tilstander begynte å vise sig. Da innså hun nødvendigheten av å våkne op og slå fast i bevissthetèn den sanne betydning av "morgen" og "dag". Med denne opvåknen til erkjennelse av tilværelsens sannhet blev hun løftet op av sine mentale så vel som legemlige vanskeligheter. Morgentimene blev nu herlige stunder rike på åndelig vederkvegelse. Snart efter var hun igjen sammen med sine kjære og fant tilfredsstillende arbeide.

Vi skulde våkne hver morgen med en overstrømmende følelse av glede og takknemlighet. Hvis et menneske synes å bli angrepet av onde suggestioner om at det motsatte av Kjærlighet er til stede, behøver han bare å vende sig bort fra sådanne tanker og standhaftig holde fast ved hvad han vet guddommelig Kjærlighet skjenker alle. Han må ha klart for sig at det virkelige menneske bare kjenner det lysende, alltid-nærværende nu, det evige nu, som er fylt med godhet og virksomhet. Og han må gjøre gjeldende at hans virkelige tilværelse ikke er noget annet enn dette menneske. Han må ikke se tilbake på gårsdagen, for hver morgen bringer ny utfoldelse, så at man ikke skulde ruge over gårsdagens sorger eller feiltagelser. Forestillingen om en disharmonisk gårsdag har ingen plass i Guds plans evige nu. Det menneske Kjærligheten har skapt, er til alle tider mottagelig for det gode, for han er ett med sitt uendelige Prinsipp, det alt-omfattende gode. Tid er et dødelig begrep. Den antagelse at et menneske kan være mere engstelig til en tid enn en annen, er derfor en del av den dødelige drøm. Det virkelige menneske kan ikke være engstelig på noget som helst tidspunkt, for det finnes ikke nogen frykt i Sinnets uendelige rike.

Fred og en dyp følelse av åndelig styrke er belønningen for den som erkjenner at åndelig lys og den evne Gud har gitt ham til å motta og å gjenspeile dette lys, alltid er nærværende. I samme forhold som et menneske bruker de dyrebare tidlige øieblikk av hver ny dag til å hevde det godes allhet og til å benekte syndens krav på virkelighet, vil han være beredt til å imøtegå og overvinne en hvilken som helst fristelse til å tro at Kjærligheten er fraværende. Han vil være beredt til å tre sine medmennesker i møte med en ny følelse av broderskap og vil således finne sin dag rik på ansporende interesse og glede.

Når aftenen kommer, kan han tenke på Mrs. Eddys ord (Tilbakeblikk og innblikk, s. 61): "Hvis du, når du faller i søvn, virkelig er dig Kristen Videnskaps sannhet bevisst—nemlig at der likeså litt kan gjøres inngrep i menneskets harmoni som i universets rytme—kan du ikke våkne op i frykt eller lidelse av nogen som helst art." Når betydningen av denne erklæring klart innsees, vil fryktens mørke ombyttes med gledens og forståelsens uavbrutte morgen.

Den åndelige utfoldelses morgen stråler av kjærlighet og dufter av takknemlighet. Ren og elskelig kommer den til oss på gledens vinger og bringer lykke og vederkvegelse med sig. Den åndelige oplysnings morgen gløder av fred og skjønnhet, er fylt med harmoni og mildhet, fordi den betyder utfoldelse og fremgang i forståelsen av Liv og Kjærlighet.

"Og Gud kalte lyset dag"! Dette er ikke solens lys, eller månens, eller stjærnenes, men den åndelige forståelses og det åndelige syns lys, det lys som følger med Kjærlighetens utfoldelse. Dette er Guds dag. Morgen, "Sannhetens symbol"! Med hvilken ivrig og glad forventning kan ikke alle hilse hvert nytt daggry!

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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President Invites Leaders To Georgia for Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

tice Black in his lone dissents based upon an ultra-modern conception of the position of the law and the courts. So the President apparently has his choice of continuing in the Black direction, which is a line followed by Solicitor-General Jackson, Thurman Arnold, and other advanced New Deal lawyers, or of reverting to the more traditional—though liberal—viewpoint of Professor Frankfurter.

One pobable result of the situation is that confirmation of Professor Fankfurter by the Senate would now be a foregone conclusion, whereas a year or two ago—even with a more pro-New Deal Senate—it might have been subjected to a severe fight. But now Professor Frankfurter stands out as the more conservative of prospective appointees.

Some Holes in Committees

Among the President's chief legislative tasks, apart from decision on broad matters of policy, is the filling of a yawning void of committee vacancies. The election drove great holes in the New Deal membership of most important House committees.

The House Rules Committee, which balked the President last session, now has four vacancies. After Representative Adolph P. Sabath (D) of Illinois, who is in line for chairman, and has been a faithful New Dealer, stand three of the most relentless Democratic opponents the Administration could find in the House. They include Representatives E. E. Cox of Georgia, Howard W. Smith of Virginia, and Martin Dies of Texas.

Ways and Means, another powerful committee, has six vacancies. The Appropriations Committee has five vacancies; the Judiciary Committee has six vacancies; the Labor Committee lacks six members; there are nine holes in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; seven vacancies occur on the Foreign Affairs Committee; six places are open on the Banking and Currency Committee.

The retirement, through defeat or otherwise, of 10 Democratic Senators also makes holes in some important Senate Committees, and will affect the chairmanship of the Commerce Committee, Pensions Committee, Manufactures Committee and Patents Committee, while there will be other shifts.

But overshadowing these important technical changes is atmosphere. While New Dealers are now talking about "getting together as Democrats," the Conservative Democrats are looking forward to congressional independence.

In that mood, the leaders will make their trip to Warm Springs toward the end of November.

Ocean 'Plow' Lays Cable In Furrow 600 Feet Deep

(Continued from Page 1)

est route over practically level "ground" which is essential for the burying of cable.

10-Ton Plow

Then the plow, which is the result of a four-year experiment, is lowered over the ship's side. It is a 10-ton piece of metal equipment, 20 feet long, 8½ feet wide and 7 feet high, through which the cable passes and falls into the newly made furrow. The plow is towed about three-quarters of a mile astern of the cable ship, by a chain 4,200 feet in length, and said to be the longest chain ever manufactured in one length. The "pull" of the plow is equivalent to a 25-ton weight, said Captain Bloomer.

Instruments as wonderful as the "camera" that shows the contour of the ocean floor, are then put into use. The skipper on the bridge of the cable ship, three-quarters of a mile from the plow, can "see" whether the plow is functioning on a level or a slope and how deep a furrow is being made. Then the cable ship cruises over the newly laid cable, crossing and recrossing, and the "depthometer" tells those aboard the craft how deep the cable has been buried.

Ship Slowed Down

The vessel has a speed of 11 knots, and, when laying cable through the plow, can make only two or three knots, though engines are working at full speed. This is due to the resistance and drag of the plow and cable.

When the cable is laid in the open "trench" or furrow, the covering up is left to the action of the water, according to Captain Bloomer. This is accomplished as quickly as the sands on a beach fill in trenches dug by children, he said.

The Lord Kelvin, one of 10 cable ships in the North Atlantic, can carry 800 miles of cable, and is equipped to remain at sea for as long as three months. It is a 2,360 gross ton vessel, looking more like a big steam yacht than a commercial vessel. The crew is chiefly Nova Scotian.

Boston has a direct cable to London, the only American city except New York to have such a link, and during the disruption of communications after the September hurricane, telegrams between Boston and New York were routed over that London cable, on a direct hookup so that they were not rehandled in London, but merely went between Boston and New York, via London.

Captain Bloomer showed deep interest in the great forward steps being taken by the New England fisheries and the pronounced trend toward the use of trawlers. He pointed out, however, that even greater success can be achieved by two trawlers working together than by the use of individual boats and otter trawls. The Spanish trawlers, he said, were successful in stretching big nets between two trawlers and in that way sweep the floor of the ocean, obtaining larger hauls by far than when they operated individually. British trawlers are now doing the same thing, he said.

National Grange Honors Founder

ELK RIVER, Minn. (AP)—The National Grange honored its founder, Oliver Hudson Kelley, Nov. 11 when it joined the State of Minnesota in dedicating a monument on the Kelley farm.

In his dedicatory address, Louis J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, Master of the National Grange, paid tribute to Mr. Kelley's ideals, and told how "mortgages were piling up on this farm. In a dark hour Mr. Kelley despaired, believing farmers would not organize."

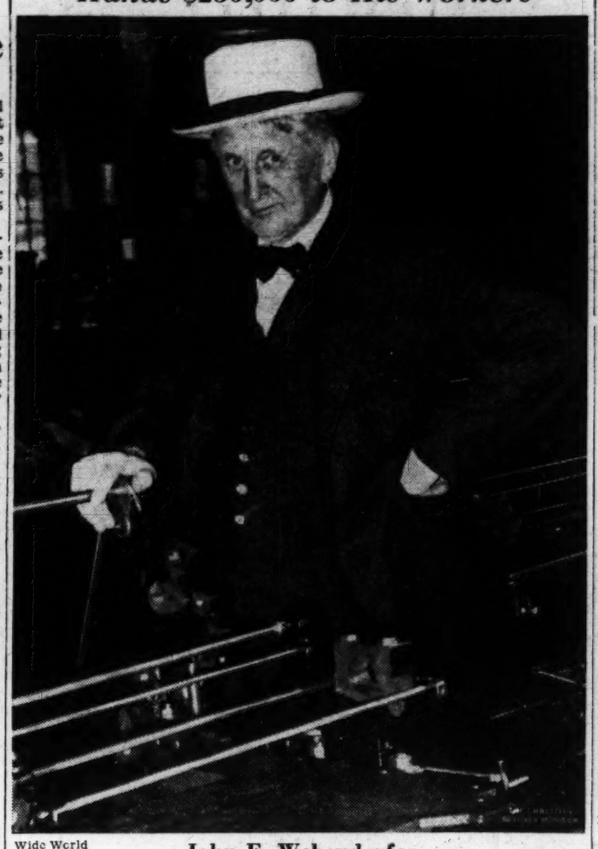
His wife urged him to try again and gave him a legacy she had just received, Mr. Taber said. "He tried again and succeeded while his wife and daughters not only kept the home fires burning, but kept the embers of Grange organization alive."

Mr. Kelley conceived the idea of a national farm organization in 1867 when, at the request of President Johnson he made a survey trip preparatory to making recommendations for rehabilitation of southern agriculture after the Civil War.

$4,220,000 for Olympics

HELSINGFORS (AP)—The Cabinet is asking Parliament to appropriate 200,000,000 Finnish marks ($4,220,000) for financing the 1940 Olympic Games here.

Hands $250,000 to His Workers



Wide World

John F. Webendorfer

Who received $1,000,000 for his business and immediately distributed one quarter of it among his employees.

Workers' Co-operation and Loyalty Brings $250,000 Gift From Employer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 12—Employees of John F. Webendorfer are today richer by $250,000 as a result of his recognition that without their co-operation and loyalty his business could not have succeeded.

The success of a business man is due chiefly to the work of his employees, Mr. Webendorfer declared as he handed a check to each of his 115 workers after the sale of his printing machinery manufacturing business—the Webendorfer-Wills Company—to the American Type Founders here on Thursday. As a result of the sale, Mr. Webendorfer received $1,000,000 from the buyers.

"What could I have done without them?" he said of his workers. "They were responsible for the success of my business and it is only fair that they should share in the profits.

"I am not trying to blow my own horn, but I hope the example I am setting will be followed by others. Industrialists should learn how to handle their employees."

The distribution of the money was based on the length of service of each employee, Mr. Webendorfer holding that the longer the worker had been employed, the more he had contributed to his own success.

The business was established 30 years ago in a small room in New York City, later moving here, where it now occupies a two-story building covering 16,000 square feet on South Street.

Turkey's Fair at Smyrna Teaches Peasants New Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL—Education has been a major purpose of an international fair held this year for the seventh time at Smyrna, Turkey.

Turkey has only three great cities, Istanbul, Ankara, and Smyrna. Outside those cities and cut off from modern contacts lives most of the Turkish population. It is the determination and necessity of the new Turkish Republic to reach these people and to modernize them. But how to do this has been the great problem.

Seven years ago it was decided that each year the Government would sponsor a month-long fair at Smyrna. As the peasants came down to the port with their wagonloads of fruit and other produce, they would be attracted to the fair. Once there they would see exhibits, pavilions, and new mechanical wonders. If they escaped without new ideals it would certainly not be the fault of the Government.

Growth in Fairs

Accordingly the first International Fair of Smyrna was announced. It might have been a bigger success. The pavilions were small and few in number. The crowd that attended was equally small.

But this year, between 500,000 and 1,000,000 visitors entered its great electrically-lighted gates. Women from up-country dressed in somber black dresses and coats, long black scarves tied around their heads, sat in the favorite Turkish cross-legged position for hours watching the ferris wheel go round. Their faces retained smiles of delight and wonder. For many Turks, their visit to the fair showed them for the first time brilliant electric signs, choruses engaged in a tap dance, and colorful, visual explanations of Turkey's progress in the past two decades.

To these country people of Turkey, the conveniences and luxuries that Western civilization takes for granted are unknown. A story illustrates how primitive these people still are. A new kitchen maid from the country arrived in a Smyrna home. That evening as her employers sat in the living room after dinner they heard the sound of crying from the kitchen. They went in to investigate. They found the new maid huddled in a chair. "But what is wrong?" they asked.

"The cook told me to put out the light," she sobbed, "and I've blown and blown but I cannot make it go out." It was her first experience with electricity.

Government Criticized

There are some, however, who criticize the fair. There are those who shake their heads and mutter, "Why this great, useless expense to the Government when our people are hungry?"

Pavilion costs are high. Even more discomfiting is the fact that once an exhibitor opens a pavilion at the fair he is not allowed to withdraw if he finds the venture unprofitable.

There was plenty of entertainment this year. A Hungarian orchestra swept from American jazz to wild gypsy tunes. At times the people would break into Russian songs. A chorus of three dressed in black satin suits and white panama hats but minus the canes of American chorines sang "Lullaby of Broadway."

The Turkish Government was active in helping visitors to the fair. Railroad and boat fares to and from Smyrna were radically cut. An even greater inducement was added—if you asked to have your round-trip railroad ticket stamped at the fair to show that you had attended, you would then use it to travel anywhere you wished in Turkey within the next 15 days free of extra charge.

Duke Visits Duke in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester spent Armistice Day with the Duke's brother, the Duke of Windsor, and his Duchess, in a meeting which was considered of high social significance for the former King Edward VIII.

With the two Dukes in one car and the Duchesses in another they drove to the new house being prepared for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, stopped for a moment without entering, then went to visit Baron Eugene Rothschild and his American wife, the former Kitty Spotswood.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, returning home from a visit to East Africa, flew to Paris from Marseilles yesterday. Originally they had intended to continue on to London the same night, but decided to stay overnight in Hotel Meurice rooms directly below the Windsor suite.

Arrangements for the visit were supervised by the British Embassy. The Gloucester's left by air for London today.

Rushdi Aras Out in Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 12 (AP)—Turkey's well-known Foreign Minister, Rushdi Aras, was dropped yesterday when Gen. Ismet Inonu took office as President of Turkey pledged to carry out the work of his friend, the late Kemal Ataturk.

Premier Jelel Bayar quickly formed a new cabinet at President Inonu's behest.

The reshuffle eliminated Rushdi Aras, who for 13 years has guided Turkish foreign policy during the period which saw Turkey emerge from the ruins of the Ottoman Empire to become a modern power.

Minister of Justice Sukru Saracoglu succeeded him. Other Cabinet posts were left unchanged except the home ministry, where Sukru Kaya was succeeded by former Minister of Public Health, Dr. Refik Saydam.

Premier Bayar, who replaced President Inonu as Premier in 1937, is regarded as a confirmed Anglophile and was responsible for negotiating the recent British credits.

U.S. Pays South Carolina $4,789,351 Lint Subsidy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately $4,789,351 has been paid to 82,749 cotton producers in South Carolina under the federal farm program it has been announced by Director R. W. Hamilton, who explained the payment consisted of the three-cent subsidy, a parity payment on the 1937 crop conditioned on compliance with the 1938 allotment program.

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Car illustrated... Nash LaFayette 4-Door Sedan... $840 delivered at Factory... Standard Equipment and Federal Taxes Included. White Sidewall Tires and rear wheel-shields are optional at extra cost.

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Flashing, exciting, glamorous... the 22 new Nash cars sparkle with the spirit of a new age. Completely new! Wider interiors, styled like modern living rooms. Better vision—more room, more comfort, more luxury.

"It's Fire on Four Wheels!"

And you've never felt such terrific getaway and GO! Another great Nash LaFayette Engine development gives oceans of new velvet-smooth power that betters 1938 Nash economy records by 10%.

A ride in a 1939 Nash is an entirely new experience. The "Weather Eye"* makes your Nash more comfortable than a modern home in winter. So completely soundproof that you are never aware of road noise. New, super shock absorbers (40% longer) produce a new riding sensation.

You shift, steer, and stop with new ease. A thrilling automatic Fourth Speed Forward* is like "wings" on your car!

New Lower Prices

You'll want to own this new Nash, as you've never wanted to own a car before.

We're glad to tell you ten models are priced within a few dollars of the "All Three" class.

And beneath their new beauty is Nash ruggedness... precision-built for ten years of service. Call your dealer for a ride today!

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Now "tune in" the weather you want this winter! An amazingly new "Weather Eye"* makes "Conditioned Air" *automatic*... outguesses changing weather. Your choice of winter comfort... from May-time coolness to hot. You can ride without wraps in a blizzard!

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Faster, smoother. Can't stick or slip out of gear. Possible by 100% constant mesh transmission.

A Bed in Your Car

So roomy that at night you have a big, double bed ready in the rear compartment in five minutes!

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14 16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1938

Honk! Gangway Please for Big '39 Auto Show

Beauty, power and class beckon at Mechanics Building for eight days, better than ever.

(Continued from Page 1)

the so-called "Belgian roll," an instrument of mechanical torture that gives a car seven years of strenuous driving service "in a single day of grueling workouts."

Or take the new Plymouths which are gone over in the roughest beauty parlors in the world to bring to Mechanics Building the graceful beauty of 1939 creations. Brand new giant presses, most powerful in the world, it is claimed, were developed to shape the Plymouth seamless steel, one-piece top. Nine miles of steel in strips six feet wide, move through the jaws of these presses every hour.

That is part of the enthralling tale of research and grinding tests written into the sleek, shiny automobiles seen at the Boston Automobile Show, one of 26 similar exhibitions opening today in as many key cities of the United States as part of a nation-wide drive to stimulate national recovery. For the industrial side of the automotive picture behind show exteriors means work for millions of breadwinners and power to keep moving the wheels of the nation's basic industries.

How Industry Benefits

Why the motor industry means so much to national recovery is told by placards mounted on the walls of the Mechanics Building. They reveal that the average low-cost car requires the use of 1 1-3 tons of steel, 33 pounds of copper and brass, two pounds of tin, 27 pounds of lead, 124 pounds of pig iron, 110 pounds of rubber, 1-10 of a bale of cotton, 13 square yards of upholstery fabric, 2½ gallons of lacquer, 37 pounds of paper and fiber board, 18 square feet of glass and dozens of other materials used in smaller quantities.

While it is observed that the bodies of 1939 cars generally are characterized by finer appearance, wider interiors, increased visibility, fewer projecting parts and virtually no vibration, the story of thousands of man-hours spent in research laboratories to produce these improvements comes only from the lips of automobile representatives. Vibration, they say, has been one of the hardest nuts to crack. "But we've got it practically licked this year," according to the engineers.

Vibration was no problem in early automobile days when parts did not rotate so fast and engineers were chiefly concerned with getting "the contraption to run smoothly." But vibration became an increasing problem as speeds were stepped up, and better balance became a requisite for moving parts such as the crankshaft.

Devices Do More Than Talk

Research laboratories tackled the problem of vibration along with innumerable other puzzles in a scientifically calculating way that has resulted in the development of machines that measure parts to 1-1000th of an inch, that photograph the way an engine explodes, that analyze steel with beams of light, duplicate in the laboratory the wind which whirls past a speeding automobile, enable engineers to look at gears and moving parts of a machine running at speeds up to 4,000 revolutions a minute and see them as if they were standing still.

But what has all this research done to the costs of automobiles? At the Boston show, the public will find that the average 1939 automobile sells for 4 per cent less than it did last year and 25 per cent less than it did 20 years ago. And for every dollar clipped off the original prices, the values have been stepped up.

Price tag reductions are generally considered secondary to the value of mechanical improvements as manufacturers, mindful of the availability of high quality transportation at low prices, have concentrated on improved performance, greater comfort and easier handling. And in many instances, more accessories are included in the standard prices. Here is where the Boston Show obtains its slogan: "Better cars for less money."

Chance to Win a Car

On opening day the doors will be open from 1 to 10:30 p. m., on Sunday from 1 to 7 p. m., and through the next week from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. From 2 to 4 and from 8 to 10 p. m. every day, some of New England's outstanding radio talent will provide musical performances of a caliber in keeping with the high standards of the new cars.

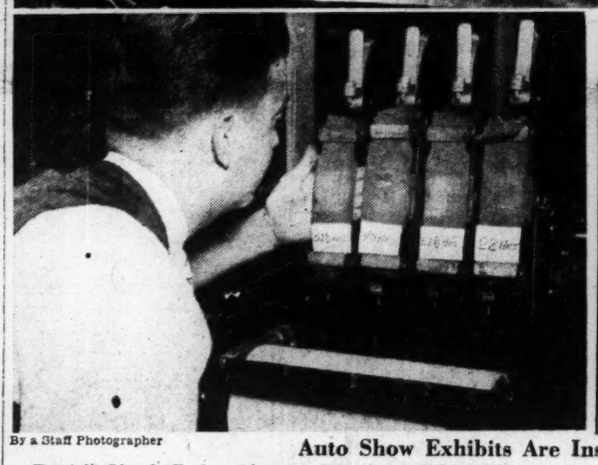
Every day, excepting Sunday, a car or trailer will be given away, starting on opening day with a Plymouth sedan and continuing daily with a Willys, Ford, Chevrolet, Hudson and Nash, with a Schult trailer on the final day. Presentations will be made every evening at 10 on the stage in the Grand Hall. If the winner is not present, every effort will be made to locate him immediately.

Wednesday will be known as "Governor's Day" when Gov. Charles F. Hurley will visit the show. Maurice J. Tobin will be present on "Mayor's Day" next Thursday. Leaders of the automobile industry and the city and state will be in attendance during the week.

Automobiles will be set against a background of lavish decorations and gay colors. Black and silver constitute the principal motif. Upwards of $350,000 worth of cars will be exhibited.

Continuing the used car exhibitions which the Boston Show was first to introduce several years ago, dealers will show only their own products, that is, the cars they officially represent. This exhibit along with the trailer show and accessories will be shown in the basement of the building.

Beauty and Utility Mingle at Mechanics Building



By a Staff Photographer

Auto Show Exhibits Are Instructive and Entertaining

Top left: Lincoln Zephyr gets a drenching before it leaves the factory to detect possible leaks. Top right: Fabrics are tested under "thousand suns" for color-fast qualities. Center: General view of the Boston Auto Show in Mechanics Building. Lower left: Fabrics get a grueling test for wear. Lower right: The Flufferettes provide variety in Auto Show Entertainment.

Puppetry in All Its Phases Shown at First N. E. Institute

Puppets of every size, shape and variety, puppets from Java, Bali, Japan, China, Spain, Germany and Italy, antique puppets and modern puppets are in full quorum assembled today at the Hotel Brunswick as the first New England Puppetry Institute enters its second and final day. More than 60 persons, including educators and puppeteers from as far distant as Pennsylvania and Mississippi are attending the sessions at the Brunswick and at the Curry School of Expression, sponsor of the Institute.

The puppets on display at the Brunswick range from the most elementary to the most advanced and complicated. There are tiny hand-puppets the bodies of which look something like clothespins. There are Chinese shadow puppets, strangely colored and made of a heavy leather. There are 17th century Italian figures, used for pageant dumb shows at festive seasons. There is a formidable string-and-hand puppet from a famous theater at Osaka, Japan. It is about three feet tall and is so intricately and cleverly strung that the three manipulators can move its arms, shake or nod its head, open its mouth, turn the eyes to right and left and raise the eyebrows—a fairly impressive range of motion and emotion for a puppet.

Besides the exhibitions—both at the Brunswick and Curry—the Institute is offering a full program of demonstrations and talks. Yesterday afternoon, Miss Pauline Benton, director of the Red Gate Players of New York, showed and explained the workings of the Chinese shadow play. Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Head presented a general view of puppetry illustrated by their elaborte collection of historical puppet figures, many of which are museum pieces. The Otto Kunze Puppets of New York gave a full-length puppet play, "The Valiant Little Tailor," in which they utilized an unusual two-level stage. By way of further novelty—there were no curtains or stage frame—the puppets themselves set the scenes.

Today, further demonstrations are being held. Caroline and Otto Kunze are being heard on "Puppets in Europe." Miss Margaret Davis will talk on "Puppetry in the School Program." Mrs. Mary Dean, head of the Institute, and Miss Lillian Haywood will present "The Nativity" this afternoon. Ernst Lamprecht of New York will talk on and demonstrate scene painting for the puppet theater. Following a dinner this evening, the Kingsland marionettes will present "Marco Polo."

Questioned as to the significance of this first New England Institute, Mr. Head expressed the hope that the Institute would become part of the Institute of Puppetry of America.

"We have no axes to grind," he said, explaining that the entire Institute faculty is giving its services free. "We want to show people struggling with puppetry what can be done. We want to make puppetry a growing thing, with bigger exhibits every year. We want to contact those people who need our services—teachers, hobbyists, part time workers. We want to make audiences for the puppeteers of tomorrow."

German Consulate Guarded Following Bombing Threats

The German consulate in Boston opened as usual this morning in spite of telephoned threats received by Acting Consul Kurt Bohme yesterday. There was a police guard at the door, however, and visitors were confined to those whose business was very definitely known. Special police protection was provided at the Bohme home in Belmont, too.

A harsh voice greeted Mr. Bohme when he lifted the receiver at his home early yesterday. "If you value your life," it said, "you had better keep away from your office tomorrow as it is going to be bombed." Similar warnings were received by his wife when she was alone with their small child in the unpretentious single house at 11 Douglas Street, Belmont.

Mr. Bohme said that he had received a number of anonymous threatening telephone calls during the past few weeks. So far, he said, he had been inclined to minimize their significance, but yesterday's warnings were so definite that he decided to communicate with the police—especially since the safety of his wife and child was also threatened.

Since similar threats were received by the German consul in New York, it is generally supposed that they are in the nature of reprisals for recent anti-Jewish outbreaks in Germany.

In addition to the police guard at the door of the German Consulate on the fourth floor of the Board of Trade Building at 131 State Street, detectives have been stationed elsewhere in the building to scan the activities of all visitors. The building superintendent has placed a man of his own at the door of the office as well.

In Belmont policemen off duty are being assigned to guard the Bohme home. The Acting Consul is paying $5 for each man taking a shift. All callers are stopped and taken to the door by a policeman who introduces them to Mr. Bohme—who spent last evening playing ping pong in his basement with a friend. Friendly neighbors, also, are keeping a close watch on the house.

Mr. Bohme has been serving as Acting Consul here since the recall of the former consul, Kurt von Tippelskirtch, on Aug. 1. For nearly three years before that he was Consular Secretary in the office. He was notified recently that Dr. Herbert Scholz has been appointed Consul in Boston, but the date of the latter's arrival has not been given him as yet.

The Boston Consulate maintains direct contact with the Berlin Government—though some details are handled through the German embassy in Washington.

The publicity surrounding the present threats of bombing the Consulate resulted in a full report of the situation being forwarded to Berlin this morning, it was reported, though the three workers in the Consulate today would make no statements at all on the matter.

Tobin to Act On Dropping 5-Cent Fare

Mayor proposes to call conference with management for a full discussion of the issue.

Boston Today

The proposal of the Boston Elevated Railway trustees to abandon the 5-cent fare zones Nov. 19 is not a closed issue. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin now proposes to delve into the reasons necessary for the change.

The Mayor said he will seek an immediate conference with the railway management. The proposal, he said, came as a surprise to him.

"While I have no power in the situation," Mayor Tobin said, "I propose to have a full discussion of the matter with the Elevated management."

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, however, stated he preferred to observe a "hands off" policy, saying he has not interfered with any department head during his term of office and that he has no intention of doing so now.

The Governor reiterated the recommendation he had made to the last Legislature, for public ownership as a solution to the railway's financial problem. The Chief Executive expressed confidence in the Trustees and gave support to their argument that elimination of the 5-cent fares will aid in reducing the annual deficit.

Another advocate of public ownership is former Senator James Twohig of South Boston, who said "the only proper way to solve the Elevated problem, that has been disturbing the Legislatue for many years, is to have the Metropolitan District take over the road and eliminate the guaranteed dividends."

Mr. Twohig said the first thing to do is "to do away with one of the greatest financial monstrosities existing today, namely, the guaranteed dividends of 5 per cent on the par value of the common stock held by some 24,500 specially privileged stockholders."

This dividend, amounting to about $1,125,000 a year, Mr. Twohig declared, is the real cause of practically all of the Elevated's difficulties and problems.

The former Senator asked that the Trustees postpone the poposed fare increase until the Legislature meets in January.

Parades Marked By Sober Attitude

With rumbling tanks replacing cavalry units at the head of yesterday's Armistice Day parades in Boston, there was a sober attitude on the part of both marchers and watchers.

The veterans themselves in the parades gave an impression of a civilian army marching for peace—a score of years after they strode into war filled with youthful enthusiasm for victorious conflict. Behind them came the boys and girls of junior and auxiliary units—enthusiastic enough themselves, but not for war.

Governor-elect Leverett Saltonstall, astride a regular army horse and wearing the uniform of a second lieutenant, passed in review with other veterans in the parade. At Governor Hurley's invitation, however, he dropped out to join the Governor—a veteran himself—in the reviewing stand. They shook hands warmly.

It was estimated that about 150,000 spectators lined the sidewalks to see the 6,000 marchers in the Veterans of Foreign Wars procession and the 16,000 in the American Legion parade.

Parade of Liners Due for Week End

Week-End Sailings

Four deep-water passenger liners visit Boston's port over the week end, part of a fleet of 35 craft of all sizes and types due here from all quarters of the world.

Cunard White Star's Laconia led the procession of deep-water passenger liners, by arriving at Boston this afternoon, a full day ahead of usual schedule, bringing 131 passengers from Liverpool and Belfast. The Cunard White Star also have another vessel due over the week end, the fast motorship Georgic being expected tomorrow to embark passengers for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool, sailing at 4:30 p. m.

Booked to sail on the Georgic are: Mrs. W. H. Carnegie, sister-in-law of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain; John Earley of Norton, connected with the Talbot Wool Combing Company, and several Bostonians.

Another incoming liner is the American Traveler of the United States Lines, due tomorrow from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast. Monday, the President Van Buren is due from New York to load cargo for the Orient. This is one of the former Dollar Line fleet, now known as the American President Line, operated by the United States Maritime Commission.

Church Radiocasts On New Schedule

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast next on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, over Station WORL, Boston, on 920 kilocycles.

Under a recently contracted schedule the services of The Mother Church are radiocast on the first and third Sundays of each month until further notice, instead of the first and second Sundays as formerly.

The morning and evening service radiocasts of The Mother Church on the first Sunday of the month on shortwave station W1XAL will continue as usual.

Planes Consigned to Map Tree Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 12—The Federal Government is sending two autogiro airplanes into New Hampshire to assist in making a survey of the trees blown down in the September hurricane. Maps will be made to show where storm-felled timber is located.

Although the planes are furnished by Washington, the cost of operation is to be met by the State. For an extra advantage, the survey is expected to help forest authorities meet the threat of forest fires. One of the machines will be based at Keene and the other at Concord airport.

Circulation Increased At Dartmouth Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 12—The Baker Library at Dartmouth College has 453,763 volumes, and circulation figures for the past year reached the mark of 365,525 books. The Library has increased its total number of volumes by 19,088 and circulation gains 14,483.

Around the Corner—

Generous Gestures — The hurricane cost the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company just about $6,000,000. In spite of this, the company voluntarily urged subscribers to see that their bills were reduced in proportion to the number of days they were without phone service.

Not to be outdone in generosity, quite a large number of subscribers phoned or wrote to their local telephone offices to say that they were so appreciative of the efforts that had been made to restore service speedily that they had no desire to have their bills reduced in that way.

Altogether more than 1,200 letters of praise from householders, business firms and Government offices have been received at the company's main office in Boston. Many of the writers were particularly pleased to note that their own lines were restored by crews from as far away as Arkansas. The excellent equipment of the special trucks from some States was also the subject of remark. But the main attention was given to the friendly and helpful attitude of all concerned with restoring service under such difficult conditions.

One man even sent a check for double the amount of his bill as an expression of appreciation—but this, of course, could not be accepted under public service regulations.

Looking back over the crisis, the company reports that a total of 405,000 telephones were put back in service in 27 days by 22,000 of their own employees and 1,588 in crews from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and other States.

John J. Roberts, the President, has written to all of these out-of-State men, thanking them for their help—and wherever possible—sending them pictures of themselves at work in New England, plus a copy of the special hurricane edition of the house organ, "Telephone Topics."

Ordinarily, "Telephone Topics" has a circulation of 22,000. Already 250,000 copies of this special edition—which contains many interesting pictures—have been distributed and more are to be printed.

* * *

Wearing Their Souvenirs—Not all tourists concern themselves only with picture postcards, balsam pillows and pennants as souvenirs. Canadian visitors to the United States seem much more apt to go home with such acquisitions as suits of clothes and shoes, it seems, for instance.

Harold P. Smith, in charge of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Boston, has just received a report from the American commercial attachés at Ottawa. It shows that under the $100 exemption clause for tourists passing between the United States and Canada in either direction, Canadians returning between April 1 and Sept. 30 this year took with them dutiable goods valued at $4,553,950. Of this amount clothing accounted for $2,165,265, and furniture, household appliances, boots, shoes, automobile tires and accessories for much of the rest.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Last day.

Plymouth—
"The Flying Ginsburgs," a new comedy by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz. Presented by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. (Through Nov. 19.)

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Last day.

Shubert—
"The Boys From Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Majestic—
Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, presented by S. Hurok. "Lake of Swans," "Bogatyri," "Afternoon of a Faun," and "Gaite Parisienne." 8:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Men with Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Higgins Family." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power and Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette." Also March of Time, "Behind the Maginot Line." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Sign of the Cross," starring Fredric March, Charles Laughton and Claudette Colbert. Also "Mad About Music," with Deanna Durbin. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also Simone Simon and Don Ameche in "Josette." Tomorrow: Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas in "There's Always a Woman." Also "Tropic Holiday."

Exeter—
Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Strange Boarders," with Tom Walls and Renee Saint Cyr. 3:25, 6:25, 9:15. Tomorrow: John Barrymore in "Hold That Co-Ed." Also "Man with 100 Faces," featuring Tom Walls and Lilli Palmer.

University—
"My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. Also "The Lady Objects," with Gloria Stuart. 1:45, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Janet Gaynor and Robert Montgomery in "Three Loves Has Nancy." Also "Time Out for Murder."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
Holding over "Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, ring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hershort, and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dark Rapture." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Also "The Renegade Ranger," with George O'Brien. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"Golden California," "The Memory Lingers On," "Adventures of the Newsreel Cameraman," "What the Public Doesn't See," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Breaking the Ice," with Irene Dare. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Also "Straight, Place and Show," with the Ritz Brothers. 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

Brookline Village—
"Carefree," featuring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris. 2, 5, 8.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theatres: 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Trans Lux—
Latest newsreel; sports, March of Time; Robert Benchley, and a travelogue, cartoons, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. "Declaration of Independence," in technicolor, latest newsreels, travelogue, "Paris on Parade," and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 11:25 a. m. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. Also, "The Mad Miss Manton," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 3:36, 6:55, 9:58. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Michael Whalen. 2:12, 5:11, 8:10.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ruth Posselt, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Norwood, in the Junior High School Auditorium, Norwood, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Only Boston recital by Myra Hess, English pianist. 3.

Wellesley College—
Recital by Yves Chardon, violoncellist, and David Barnett, pianist. Open to the public without charge. Billings Hall. 3:30.

Other Events

Ford Hall Forum—
Klaus and Erika Mann, son and daughter of Thomas Mann will speak on "Escape to Life." 8.

Concert Calendar

Longy School of Music—
Program by Winifred Hatch, pianist and Ilse Dunbar, soprano. Ruth Dyer Schoettle, will accompany Mrs. Dunbar. Open House. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. Nov. 15.

Paine Hall, Harvard University—
Concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Radcliffe College Orchestra. G. Wallace Woodworth and Malcolm H. Holmes, conductors. Open to the public without charge. 8:30. Nov. 15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Harry Hartwell, tenor. 8:30. Nov. 16.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—
Recital by Ludwig Theis, organist of St. Peter's Church, Germany. A baroque organ designed by G. Donald Harrison will be used. 8:15. Nov. 17.

Boston Opera House—
San Carlos Opera visits Boston. Nov. 17-26. Program given at end of Concert Calendar.

Wellesley College—
Concert by the Budapest String Quartet. Alumnae Hall. 8:30. Nov. 17.

Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue—
Second fall meeting of the Composers' Forum-Laboratory. 8:15. Nov. 18.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15. Nov. 18.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Roland Hayes, tenor. Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 3:30. Nov. 20.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert by the Madrigal Singers. Earl

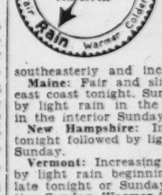
In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder followed by increasing cloudiness tonight; Sunday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, some possibility of light rain Sunday afternoon or evening; gentle to moderate northwest and northerly winds, becoming southeasterly and increasing.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder on the east coast tonight. Sunday cloudy followed by light rain in the afternoon. Warmer in the interior Sunday.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by light rain and warmer Sunday.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by light rain beginning in north portion late tonight or Sunday and in south portion Sunday. Warmer Sunday and in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly colder in extreme east portion and warmer in extreme west portion tonight. Sunday cloudy, slightly warmer in northeast portion. Probably light rain Sunday afternoon.

Rhode Island: Fair and slightly colder tonight. Sunday cloudy and probably light rain in the afternoon.

Connecticut: Fair tonight. Sunday cloudy with mild temperature, probably light rain in the afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds over south portion becoming southeast or south and increasing by Sunday. Moderate to fresh northwest and north winds over north portion becoming southeast and increasing Sunday and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Sunday with light rain beginning Sunday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	48	Minneapolis	32	16
Chicago	52	50	New Orleans	66	62
Denver	24	22	New York	48	48
Helena	34		Norfolk	54	52
Kansas City	58	58	Philadelphia	48	46
Los Angeles	34	30	St. Louis	58	56
Miami	78	76	San Francisco	38	36
			Washington	44	42

A—7:30 a. m. Nov. 12.
B—Minimum Nov. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:17 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Sunday, 2:57 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday 3:15 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Monday 3:57 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:55 p. m. — Saturday
Light all vehicles by 4:55 p. m. — Sunday

Olympics Open League Season in Hub Tonight—Eastern Bowl—Hockey Scoring

Tufts, Harvard, and B. U. Close Gridiron Season Next Saturday

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether undefeated, but once tied, Boston College will accept the invitation to play in the Eastern Bowl post-season game, scheduled for New York on Dec. 10, will be decided either late today or some time tomorrow when Boston College officials hold a special meeting to decide upon the "Bowl" invitation.

The invitation, one of 10 to be sent to some of the country's outstanding elevens, came from John C. MacAndrews, President of a Wall Street syndicate sponsoring an "Eastern Bowl" charity game. The other teams included in the invitation were Texas Christian, Duke, Oklahoma, Texas Tech, Santa Clara, Pittsburgh, Villanova, Carnegie Tech, and Holy Cross.

Latest Venture in Bowl Games

Teams accepting the invitation will be eligible to be the two that will be chosen to meet in the Eastern Bowl intersectional tussle, the latest venture in "Bowl" games.

Boston College continued its undefeated march yesterday afternoon against its neighborhood rival, Boston University, 21 to 14. The Eagles, showing plenty of drive and power, rolled up a 21to-0 lead before the faltering Terriers were able to cross into pay territory. Both of B. U.'s scores came by way of long forward passes late in the fourth period.

Pat Hanley's charges have nothing to be ashamed of and their showing yesterday should give them considerable confidence for their final game of the season next week, when Villanova comes to Fenway Park.

Northeastern closed its season yesterday with a 13-to-7 triumph over Upsala at East Orange, N. J. The Huskies' season record shows three victories, three losses, and one tie.

That spine-tingling game in Worcester yesterday afternoon, between Brown and Holy Cross, was the most thrilling that has been played on Fitton Field in many a year. Not until 45 seconds before the final whistle were the Crusaders able to punch over the touchdown that gave them a hard-earned 14-to-12 verdict.

Cheers Announcement

Fans at the B. C.-B. U. game were informed late in the third period that Brown led Holy Cross 12 to 0, and the cheers that greeted this announcement were louder than those that responded to the Eagles' victory. Nothing would have delighted B. C. followers more than to have had the mighty Holy Cross eleven beaten by an undderdog Bruin team.

The annual game between Holy Cross and Boston College on Nov. 26 now looms as one of the outstanding contests of this New England sector. The Crusaders, idle next Saturday, will march into Fenway Park with one defeat. This loss was by a one-point margin at the hands of Carnegie Tech, victors last week over powerful Pittsburgh.

The Eagles are scheduled to play St. Anselm's next Saturday and if reports from the Manchester camp are true, B. C. will not be able to hold anything back for the Crusaders. St. Anslem's like the Eagles, are undefeated. The Granite State team won under wraps yesterday afternoon over a strong Scranton eleven, 19 to 14.

Tufts winds up its season at the Medford Oval next Saturday afternoon against its traditional rival, Massachusetts State. Both teams are experiencing an exceptionally poor season, but when they meet on the gridiron an exciting game usually is forthcoming. The Staters, up until today, have won only two games, while Tufts is still seeking its first victory of the year. The Jumbos have a 6-to-6 tie with Williams.

Harvard leaves the Stadium for the first and last time of the year next Saturday when Coach Dick Harlow takes his eleven to New Haven for the traditional game with Yale. If the Eli defeat Princeton at the Palmer Stadium today, then the Big Three title will be at stake when Harvard and Yale meet next week.

Hockey Briefs

Next Tuesday is expected to be an important day regarding the future of Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins. On that day Frank Calder, President of the National Hockey League, plans to be in Boston for the purpose of attending the opening game of the season at the Boston Garden. As it has been announced that Shore cannot treat with the Bruins until he has talked with Caldwell, it is expected that the Boston defense man will hold a conference with the latter and so pave the way for coming to terms with the Bruins.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tomorrow night the New York Rangers will swing into action for the first time. And with the debut of the Lester Patrick sextet the entire league is underway. Tonight Canadiens will invade Toronto ice, and tomorrow night there are three games: Canadiens at Chicago, Boston at Americans, and Rangers at Detroit.

♪ ♪ ♪

The present season has been somewhat of a turmoil even in these early stages. Referees again are enjoying their usual season of being at fault with all sides, the team managers are complaining in their customary manner and the fans are following suit with verbal abuse.

♪ ♪ ♪

Several players are meeting with unexpected injuries and three teams are crippled with play only starting. Maple Leafs have lost Gordon Drillon and Buzz Boll, Chicago has lost Jack Shill, and Detroit is struggling along without Doug Young and Herb Lewis, and now the injury Thursday to Charlie Conacher.

♪ ♪ ♪

The first game without penalty took place in Montreal Thursday night when the Leafs conquered the unsteady Frenchmen.

♪ ♪ ♪

King Clancy and Happy Day are making good as linemen under the new refereeing system, but rumblings against the system are growing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bruins leave for New York tomorrow morning and expect to take the Amerk veterans. The bearded gentry of the Red Dutton crew will take time to reach top condition, and while they did manage to defeat Detroit, the Red Wings are way below standard.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another peculiarity of the season to date is the reversal of custom regarding home teams. Home teams generally rate the better chance to win in hockey; but not this year, in seven games played the home team has triumphed only once. Canadiens, Detroit and Toronto have lost two straight at home. W. M.

Two Golden Elevens

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—The freshman team at Tulsa University is known as the Golden Gales. The varsity is called the Golden Hurricanes.

College Soccer Scores

Massachusetts State 1, Wesleyan 1.
Springfield 3, Dartmouth 1.
Tufts 1, Brown 0.
Penn State 4, Temple 3.

Navy's Leader —By Pap'

LUCIEN POWELL - CAPTAIN OF THE NAVY FOOTBALL TEAM
HE DIDN'T EVEN GO OUT FOR FOOTBALL DURING HIS PLEBE YEAR...
...HE TRIED FOOTBALL ONLY AFTER A GYM INSTRUCTOR, WHO NOTICED HIS ABILITY TO CATCH A FOOTBALL, URGED HIM TO DO SO
POWELL STARTED OUT AS A BACK BUT DEVELOPED INTO A VERY FINE END
I MEAN IT !!
DETOUR
PAP'

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Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Montreal at Toronto

International-American League

New Haven at Springfield.
Providence at Philadelphia.
Hershey at Pittsburgh.
Syracuse at Cleveland.

Sunday

National

Montreal at Chicago.
Boston at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Detroit.

International-American

Cleveland at New Haven.
Springfield at Providence.
Pittsburgh at Syracuse.

Last Night's Results

American Association

St. Paul 2, St. Louis 1.

New System Tried By Lester Patrick

WINDSOR, Ontario, Nov. 12 (CP)—Lester Patrick, New York Rangers' manager, said yesterday he is in the midst of a hockey experiment that may have an effect as electrifying as introduction of the rabbit ball to baseball.

The veteran National Hockey League manager said the experiment was to use five forwards in a concentrated drive to get goals. He has used the plan with the Rangers' farm team, the Philadelphia Ramblers, in three games this season. They have produced 26 goals, an average of almost nine a game.

Patrick, here waiting a game in Detroit against the Detroit Red Wings, said he had not been able to make a complete test of the system, as the Ramblers had not met a team using the same system. He said he was trying the man-power test to determine if audiences wanted lots of scoring, just like baseball.

Sea Gulls Beat Beavers

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, Nov. 12 (CP)—Ending a Maritime tour last night, Atlantic City Sea Gulls squeezed out a 1-to-0 victory over the Saint John Beavers. The local team held the Sea Gulls to a 2-to-2 tie here last Monday, and the visitors went on to Halifax to defeat the Wolves 6 to 1.

Asks for Olympic Funds

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Cabinet is asking Parliament to appropriate 200,000,000 Finnish marks ($4,220,000) for financing the 1940 Olympic Games here.

College Cross-Country Scores

Amherst 36, Wesleyan 36, Williams 48.
Lafayette 27, Lehigh 28.
N. Y. U. 16, Colgate 39.

New York Rangers Face Wings; Watch New Philadelphia Plan

National Hockey League

By the Associated Press

The New York Rangers join in the National Hockey League campaign tomorrow, the last of the seven teams to see action, and their debut at Detroit may be attended with more than usual interest.

The Rangers, of course, always are a factor in the Stanley Cup chase, so it will be interesting to see how they shape up with the teams that already have played two or three games. The Red Wings, incidentally, have been beaten twice so far.

Above that, however, comes the revelation that at the Rangers' Philadelphia "farm," Les Patrick boss of the Blue Shirts, has been experimenting with a brand of hockey akin to "fire department" basketball and the results have been so good he may decide to spring it in the big league.

The Philadelphia Ramblers have bee using five forwards a large part of the time and attacking relentlessly. They have scored 26 goals in three games. Chances are the Rangers will wait a while, until they see how the plan works out and whether the fans like so much scoring, before they cut loose.

Other week-end games bring the victoryless Montreal Canadiens, beaten in their first two games despite their apparently increased strength, into action twice. They face Torinto's Leafs tonight and the unbeaten Chicago Black Hawks tomorrow. They may do well in Toronto, but indications point to Chicago's fourth straight victory in the other tussle.

The Boston Bruins, winners of two in a row, take on the New York Americans tomorrow. It will be the season's first game in New York and promises action. The Amerks, whether they're up or down, always play their best against Boston.

International-American

By the Associated Press

If the Providence Reds, who couldn't do it last week, manage to outscore the Philadelphia Ramblers tonight, the other Eastern clubs of the International-American Hockey League have a good chance to catch up this week end.

Providence took a 7-2 beating in their previous meeting, but by this time they may have figured out a way to cope with the new Philadelphia plan of going after goals from start to finish and using a line-up that is practically all forwards.

The Ramblers play only the one game, on their home ice, while all the other clubs except Hershey have double duty scheduled.

Tonight's other contests send the Hershey Bears against Pittsburgh's Hornets at Pittsburgh, New Haven against the Springfield Indians at Springfield and the Syracuse Stars against the Cleveland Barons at Cleveland. Tomorrow Providence returns home to take on Springfield, Cleveland plays at New Haven and Pittsburgh at Syracuse.

Out of all these games, there's a good chance that Providence, Springfield or New Haven, each boasting two points so far, may pick up a double victory to equal Philadelphia's total of six points. In the Western group there's the task of straightening out the three-way tie among Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Hershey for first place. Each has four points and Syracuse none.

The new Industrial Amateur Hockey League, which has been organized under the supervision of the N. E. A. A. U., will open its season next Wednesday night at the Boston Garden with a program of three games.

♪ ♪ ♪

The clubs scheduled to get under way are the Hyde Shoe, the "97" Club of Boston, Heggie Steel of Walpole, the Telephone A. A., and Spaulding Moss. The sixth team is yet to be selected.

The new league will play a schedule of nine games with prizes to be awarded to the winner and leading scorer.

Lachine Sextet In Two League Games at Garden

Line-up at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Lachine
Costello, lw		rw, Bastien
Allen, c		c, Millar
Desrosiers, rw		lw, James
Smith, ld		rd, Demers
Stubbs, rd		ld, Depuis
Moon or Frazier, g		g, Dion

Olympic Spares: Spain, Splaine, Roberts, Harris, Guibord, Lax, Jeremiah, Emerson.
Lachine Spares: McCormack, Larabie, Lilly, T. Demers.

Game Starts at 8:30

The Boston Olympics open their Provincial Hockey League season at the Boston Garden tonight with the fast Canadian sextet from Lachine, recent victors over the home club, 3 to 2.

Lachine, coached by "Battleship" Leduc of Canadiens fame, will be here tomorrow afternoon as well when they play the Olympics in a second league contest, also at the Boston Garden. Following this game the Junior Olympics will make their season's debut against Hyde Shoe.

Possible Shifts

The big problem which has faced Coach Hago Harrington all week has been the task of putting together two good lines. With several of the key men handicapped with minor injuries, including Frankie Spain and Jack Harris, Harrington may have to make several shifts tonight. There is the possibility that the injured members will be in there, but they cannot be expected to turn in their usual high brand of hockey.

Then to add to the difficulties, Ted Frasier, first-string goalie, may not be able to play. However, Tom Moon will be available and should be able to turn in as good a game as Frazier. Moon has been the regular goalie for the past two years, but lost this post near the end of last season to Frazier who has been able to hold it down ever since.

Harrington will start a first line composed of Jack Costello and Jerry Desrosiers on the wings centered by Junie Allen. The veterans Jack Smith and Junie Stubbs will handle the defensive assignments with either Frazier or Moon in the net.

Second Line

Olympics' second line will be made up of Johnny Lax at center flanked by Bob Jeremiah and Gene Emerson. The third line—provided Harris and Spain are available—will include these boys with Paul Guibord as the third member. Alternate defensemen will be Bill Splaine and Jim Roberts.

Lachine will start Tag Miller, former Ottawa flash, at center, with Maurice Bastien, former Sherbrooke star, on right wing, and Gib James, a member of the fast University of Michigan six last year, left wing. Rosaire Demers and Roy Depuis will be on the defense with Conrad Dion, a member of the champion Verdun Juniors last winter, in goal.

The Junior Olympics are made up from a group of former high school hockey stars. Opposing them tomorrow will be several of their old school neighborhood rivals. The "baby" Olympics will dress 22 odd players for Sunday's game.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Congratulations and Good Wishes to Budge

Announcement Thursday that J. Donald Budge, world's amateur lawn tennis champion, had actually signed a professional contract did not come as any surprise. Those who have followed amateur and professional tennis during the past year or so were sure he would take the step. And while all lovers of the amateur branch of the game must regret that Budge will never again be eligible to take part in the various national amateur championships and such invitation affairs as Seabright, Newport, Longwood, etc., I can recall no case where an amateur has gone over to the professional ranks with such hearty good wishes.

Budge has in the past three or four years not only proved himself to be one of the greatest lawn tennis players of all time; but he has been a sportsman of the highest type. Not only has he won the esteem of those who govern the great international game throughout the world, but he is the only lawn tennis player ever to win the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy. No wonder those who have been associated with him during the past year or two are today extending to him their congratulations and best wishes for the future.

Wide World
Don Budge

To Get His Ranking

That Budge is to be ranked No. 1 among the first ten in the United States for 1938 is also not only a tribute to Budge; but it is cause for commending the Ranking Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. It will be recalled that back in 1926, when Vincent Richards had a number of victories to his credit over Big Bill Tilden and the Ranking Committee had selected him for No. 1, his name was taken from the list before it was announced because he had turned professional.

But the statement of Holcombe Ward, President of the U. S. L. T. A., that Budge will be given the No. 1 place in the list is assurance that the association recognizes the fact that he was not only the best amateur player in the country; but that he conformed with all the requirements of the amateur tennis code during the entire season of 1938. We have not always been in full accord with the doings of the U. S. L. T. A., but the way Walter L. Pate, captain of the Davis Cup team, and President Ward and the rest of the officials have counseled Budge is worthy of commendation.

Budge's Professional Future

That Budge will have a very successful career in the professional field is certain. Not only will he reap a large monetary return; but he should be very successful from a victorious point of view. The only professionals in the game today who can seriously challenge him are H. Ellsworth Vines and Frederick J. Perry.

Budge's game has improved considerably during the past year, and while it may take him a little while to accustom himself to professional surroundings before he gets into top form, we shall be very much surprised if he does not prove to be the No. 1 professional player of the world for 1939. His entrance into professional ranks is also going to raise the professional game in the estimation of all lawn tennis followers.

Every year finds more and more tennis enthusiasts realizing that the professional game has its place in the tennis world just as professional golf has its place in the golf world. And now would be a very good time for us to put in another plea for the holding of open championships with the consent of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Sport Shavings Here and There

Roger Langley of Barre, Mass., President of the National Ski Association, is to be an official at the International Ski Jumping Tournament on Treasure Island during the 1939 California World's Fair. . . . When Robert Meyer, Chicago quarterback, called for a pass, Hamity to Davenport, in the Chicago-Michigan game, he saw a touchdown made on the first play he ever called. . . . Sir Malcolm Campbell's new one-mile water-speed record has been submitted to the International Motor Yachting Union as 130.93 miles an hour, instead of 130.91 as previously reported. . . . Ulmont I. Whitehead, Jr., Navy's first-string right halfback, is an outboard enthusiast. . . . Field hockey is again popular with the women students at University of Kansas. . . . Minnesota became the first team in modern history to defeat Michigan five years in a row when the Gophers won by the margin of a point-after-touchdown. . . . Willard Cramer, tackle on the Illinois varsity, is majoring in political science in the college of liberal arts, and plans to go into politics after graduating.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Colby 21, Bates 13.
Boston College 21, Boston Univ. 14.
Catholic U. 7, Miami (Fla.) 0.
Connecticut State 25, Coast Guard 6.
Cornell B. 26, Cortland Teachers 13.
Holy Cross 14, Brown 12.
Lowell Textile 25, American Intl. 0.
Morris Harvey 39, New River 0.
New York Univ. 13, Colgate 7.
Trenton (N. J.) T. 12, Panzer 0.
Providence 19, Rhode Island 7.
St. Anslem 19, Scranton 14.
Davis-Elkins 19, Salem 0.
Northeastern 13, Upsala 7.
Waynesburg 13, West Chester T. 6.
New Britain T. 12, Montclair T. 6.
Ithaca College 20, Brooklyn College 0.
Wagner 24; Bergen Junior College 0.
Washington and Jefferson 19, Bethany 0.
St. Vincent 27, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Yale 150-pound 0, Rutgers 150-pound 0.

South

Virginia Tech 6, Richmond 0.
Roanoke 13, Apprentice School 0.
Stetson 42, Tampa U. 0.
West Tennessee 13, Union 7.
King College 7, Milligan 7.
Mississippi College 26, Mercer 21.
The Citadel 26, Oglethorpe 8.
Morehead T. 57, Central (Ind.) Normal 0.
Murray 27, Howard 7.
Carson-Newman 12, Cumberland 7.
Newberry 6, Wofford 2.
Appalachian 7, Lenoir 0.
East Tennessee T. 20, Maryville 13.
Birmingham Southern 7, Spring Hill 0.
Hanover 14, Louisville 13.
Georgetown C. 27, Franklin C. 12.
William and Mary 6, East Carolina T. 0.
Tennessee Tech 28, Austin Peary Normal 0.
South Georgia T. 3, Middle Georgia C. 0.

Midwest

Coe 6, Grinnell 0.
Central 7, Penn (Iowa) 0.
St. Ambrose 20, Simpson 0.
Kalamazoo 6, Alma (Mo.) 0.
Jordan 32, Lawrence Tech 7.
Wayne T. 13, Chadron T. 6.
Nebraska Wesleyan 6, Peru T. 0.
Sterling (Kan.) College 7, Boana 6.
Hastings College 19, Midland 7.
York 26, Concordia 0.
North Dakota U. 7, Omaha U. 0.
St. John 37, St. Cloud 0.
Winona (Minn.) T. 14, St. Mary's 6.
Duluth (Minn.) T. 14, Moorhead T. 2.
Evansville (Ind.) T. 19, Valparaiso 19.
McPherson 33, Southwestern 14.
Haskell 12, Central 7.
Ottawa U. 38, Emporia 0.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 15, Cape Girardeau T. 0.
Missouri Valley 21, Tarkio 0.
Rockhurst 9, Chillicothe 6.
Fort Hays T. 19, Pittsburgh (Kan.) T. 6.
Muskingum 7, Marietta 6.
Ohio Northern 9, Mt. Union 6.
South Dakota 26, Iowa T. 2.
Michigan Normal 25, Northern (Mich) T. 2.
Stevens Point T. 16, Oshosh T. 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 14, St. Norbert 6.
Springfield T. 19, Missouri Mines 7.
Warrensburg T. 19, Kirksville T. 14.

Southwest

Texas Tech 7, Gonzaga 0.
Oklahoma A. and M. 19, Oklahoma City 12.
Central (Okla) T. 18, Oklahoma Baptist 0.
Arkansas T. 13, Ouachita 0.
Arkansas 18, Monticello 6.
Texas Mines 26, Arizona 14.
North Texas T. 32, Austin College 2.
Arkansas Tech 62, Bacone Indians 6.
Howard Payne 16, St. Edwards U. 0.
Sul Rose 27, Schreiner 6.

Far West

Baylor 35, Loyola (Calif.) 2.
San Francisco 14, Fresno State 6.
Sun Jose State 21, Redlands 6.
Whitman 20, Colorado College 7.
Whittier 23, Flagstaff 19.
Calif. Tech 13, La Verne 6.
Pacific 6, Willamette 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 10, Baker 0.
Lamar 13, Stephen Austin 13 (tie).
Idaho South 22, College of Idaho 0.
Weber 3, Albion 0.
Central Washington 12, Oregon Normal 6.
Branch Aggies 21, Dixie College 0.
E. Oregon N. 12, Vancouver Barracks 7.

Little Three Cross-Country

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 12 (AP)—Amherst's harriers divided the Little Three cross-country championship with a favored Wesleyan squad yesterday as Williams trailed.

Amherst and Wesleyan tied for first place at 36 points eachc. The Williams squad scored 48.

Only a last-minute sprint by Griffin, of Williams, who cut Wise, of Amherst, out of seventh place, kept a clean victory from the Lord Jeffs.

The first 10 finishers, in order, were:

Heermans (Wesleyan), Moyer (Amherst), Guernsey (Wesleyan), Kiliani (Williams), Prickitt (Amherst), Minnick (Amherst), Griffin (Williams), Wise (Amherst), Stone (Wesleyan), Jarvinen (Wesleyan).

Vines and Perry Sail

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Ellsworth Vines and Frederick J. Perry, professional tennis players, sailed yesterday on the Santa Elena for a six-match tour of the West Indies and Central America. Vines is scheduled to meet J. Donald Budge at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 3, as the United States, Australian, French, and all-England amateur champion makes his professional debut.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

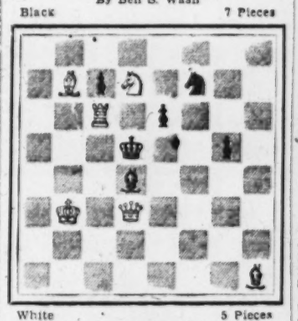
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 12, 1938

Problem No. 2087

By Ben S. Wash

Black 7 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(A pleasing Meredith with a fine key. Source not known.)

Problem No. 2088

By Ben S. Wash

Black 4 Pieces

White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Third prize set, Detroit Free Press, 1878)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2085. Q-QKt
No. 2086. 1. R-B5 — PxR
2. B-K5ch — K-Kt2
1. — 2. Q-R8ch
1. — B-Kt
2. Q-R6ch
1. — K-Kt
2. Q-QBch
1. — Kt any
2. Q-B6ch

End-Game No. 432. White wins: 1 KRxP, RxR; 2 Q-R5, P-K4; 3 BxKP, RxP; 4 QxPch, Resigns. If 1 . . . PxB; 2 Q-Kt.

End-Game No. 433

Black 11 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
White to play and win
(Loewenfisch-Riumin, Moscow 1935. Black has just played Q(Kt4)-K7, and White obligingly overlooked the forced win.)

Notes

The Greater Lawrence Chess Club celebrated its fourth anniversary Oct. 29. Originally meeting in the homes of its 14 members, the club now has well-equipped quarters, open afternoons and evenings every day but Sunday, at 380 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass. Two nights a week, Wednesday and Friday, are devoted to free instruction for beginners, young and old.

As further evidence of the great interest in chess in and about Lawrence, Station WLAW carries "Chess on the Air" every Saturday from 1:15 to 1:30 p. m., under the direction of George Demara and the Eagle-Tribune has a daily column entitled "Chess—Facts—Figures—Foibles."

What other city of 85,000 can show half this interest in chess?

What other city of any size can equal it?

Capablanca is the oldest of the contestants in the Netherlands tournament now in progress. It was in 1911 that the young Cuban first traveled to Europe to establish himself as one of the great masters by winning the tournament at San Sebastian, Spain.

An interesting game from the England-United States correspondence match still in progress. Latest reports show England 221 and United States 214. C. M. Burton is a leading Kansas City (Mo.) player.

Ruy Lopez

Whicher White	Burton Black	Whicher White	Burton Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 Kt-KR3	P-KKt4(b)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3		
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 P-KB3	P-B4
4 B-R4	P-Q3	20 Q-B4	Kt-Kt3
5 BxKtch	PxB	21 QR-Q	Q-Kt4
6 P-Q4	P-B3	22 Q-Q5	QR-QKt
7 B-KJ	P-KKt3	23 P-QB4	Q-Q2
8 Q-Q2	B-KKt2	24 QxBP	P-Kt5
9 Kt-B3	Kt-K2	25 PxP	RxRch
10 Castles	Castles	26 KxR	R-KRch
12 BxB	KxB	27 K-Kt(c)	QxP
13 PxP(a)	BPxP	28 QxBPch	R-B2
14 Kt-KKt5	Q-Q2	29 QxP	Kt-R5
15 Kt-K2	B-B5	30 R-Q2	Kt-B6ch
16 P-QKt3	BxKt	31 K-R	KtxR
17 QxB	P-KR3	32 QxKt	QxKP
		Resigns	

(a) Planning Kt-Kt5. But the text helps Black more. (b) Equally effective had White played 18 Kt-B3. (c) Reinfeld gives as the correct continuation: 27 Kt-B2, QxP; 28 QxBPch, K-R; 29 QxP, Q-B5; 30 R-Q2 and White should win.

The game below shows the winner of a recent Scandinavian tournament at his best.

French Defense

Nilsson White	Stahlberg Black	Nilsson White	Stahlberg Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 KtxB	RxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Kt-Kt3	RxR
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 KtxQ	RxRch
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	24 KxR	KxKt
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	25 P-KKt4	P-KR3
6 BxB	QxB	26 P-KR4	R-K
7 Q-Q2	Castles	27 Q-B4	R-K5
8 P-B4	P-QB4	28 Q-B7ch	R-K2
9 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	29 Q-B4	K-K
10 P-KKt3	P-B3	30 Q-B5	K-Q
11 KPxP	KtxBP	31 P-Kt4	Kt-K5
12 Castles	PxP	32 Q-KB8ch	K-B3
13 KKtxP	P-K4	33 P-R3	P-R3
14 PxP	QxP	34 Q-B4ch	K-Kt3
15 B-Kt2	B-Kt5	35 Q-B8	Kt-B6ch
16 KR-K	Q-R4	36 K-Q2	Kt-Kt8ch
17 Kt-K6	P-Q3	37 K-Q	KtxRP
18 Kt-K2	KR-K	38 Q-B5	Kt-Kt4
19 Kt(K2)-B4(a)		39 Q-B5ch	K-B2
	Q-B2	40 P-Kt6	Kt-B6ch
20 B-R3	BxB	Resigns	

(a) 19 Kt(Kt4)-B4 is indicated. The text results in exchanges which leave Black with too much for his Q.

Argentina Wins

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 12 (AP)—Argentina won the fourth Pan-American amateur boxing tournament, which ended last night, after taking six of the eight individual titles and sharing another with Chile. Chile captured the remaining championship, while the United States, Peru, Uruguay and Brazil all failed to win a title. Argentina scored 38 points in the tournament, which stretched over several weeks. Uruguay was second with 22, Chile scored 20, the United States 19, Peru 17 and Brazil three.

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Amusements

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SUN., NOV. 20, AT 3:30
Roland Hayes
SUN., NOV. 27, AT 3:30
KREISLER

TRANS-LUX WASH. ST. and BOYLSTON
Boston's Novel Entertainment House
ALL THE NEWSREELS, Declaration of Independence, Disney cartoon, sports reel, Fitzpatrick color travelogue.

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2—Movie Quiz Contest Hits—2
Wallace Beery ● Mickey Rooney in 'STABLEMATES'
Plus "Listen, Darling"

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COLOR TOUR "10" to California
DONALD DUCK & KATZENJAMMER KIDS
GLYDE McCOVE Orchestra
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Thurs. Eve. Nov. 17 CARMEN; Fri. Eve. Nov. 18 RIGOLETTO; Sat. Mat. Nov. 19 MME. BUTTERFLY; Eve. AIDA; Sun. Mat. Nov. 20 LA TOSCA; Mon. Eve. Nov. 21 LA BOHEME; Tues. Eve. Nov. 22 CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI; Wed. Nov. 23 FAUST; Thurs. Mat. (Thanksg'g) HANSEL & GRETEL (In English) & BALLET; Eve. LA TRAVIATA; Fri. Eve. Nov. 25 MME. BUTTERFLY; Sat. Mat. Nov. 26 CARMEN; Eve., IL TROVATORE. Eves and Sun. Mat. 55c to $2.20. Sat. Mats. and Thurs. (Thanksgiving) 55c to $1.65. Inc. Tax.

NEW YORK CITY

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
"ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
WALTER HUSTON in
The New Musical Comedy
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

EVGS. 8:30. MAT. SAT. 1 P. M. to 5:15 P. M.
Maurice Evans presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS — MAURICE EVANS
KATHERINE LOCKE — HENRY EDWARDS
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way LAc. 4-4664

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents
HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Av.
Cir. 6-4363 Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $3.30
Mats Wed and Sat., 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75

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"That Certain Age"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'Til 1 P. M.
ROXY 7th Av. at 50th St.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders. Thanksgiving Day Matinee, Thursday, Nov. 24

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Tennessee - Vanderbilt	Minnesota - Notre Dame	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	football game	football game	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Dance music	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Swingology": variety	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Eddy Duchin's Or.	Al Roth's Orchestra	program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	California - Wisconsin	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Talk; music; news	Eddie Casey, sports	football game	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Football News	"Musical Rendezvous"	California - Wisconsin	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	football game	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time": Red	California - Wisconsin	Gene Nickerson's Orch
7:15 Sat. Swing Club	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests	football game	"Front Page Drama"
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	California-Wisconsin	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	News Service	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00 'Johnny Presents':	Richard Himber's Orch.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	Will Osborne's Orch.	Organist
8:30 "Professor Quiz":	Original Play	Fred Waring and His	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Travel Talk
8:45 questions; answers	Original Play	Pennsylvanians	Jacques Renard's Orch.	V. Cratlie, soprano
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Hawaiian music	Spy Stories
9:15 "Dance Time"	Henry Burr; soloists;	son, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	Spy Stories
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Network program	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Network program	Instrumental Trio	"Gangplank"
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Eddie De Lange's Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra: Arturo Tos-	Eddie De Lange's Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 guests	canini, conductor	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Address: Frank Mc-	Harry De Angelis' Or.
10:45 Network program	NBC Symphony Or-	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Ninch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Arturo Tos-	News Service	Concert orchestra	Dance music
11:15 Sports; talk; music	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ recital	Dudley Radio Carollers;	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental Trio	Organ recital	mixed chorus	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	"Showmen"; quartet	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Organ Loft	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Weather service	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15 Music; news	Bus": children's prgrm	Tom Terriss, talk	nade": recording	Religious service
9:30 "Wings Over Jor-	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45 dan"	Bus": children's prgrm	salon orchestra	nade": recording	Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Time; Russian melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Studio program
10:30 Aubade for Strings	Studio talk	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio program
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Weather; Journal	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 Service from Trin-	"This Is Radio": dram-	Morning service from	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 ity Church	atization	Cathedral Church of	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Service from Trin-	"This Is Radio": dram-	St. Paul	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 ity Church	atization	Cathedral service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Radio City Opera Se-	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Safety talk	ries: Mascagni's "Ca-	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 'Male and Female'	valleria Rusticana";	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Gems of Melody"	vocalists and orchestra	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Religious program	"Great Plays"; 'Mid-	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Religious program	summer Night's Dream'	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; 'Mid-	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Songs of Islands	summer Night's Dream'	'Chats About Dogs"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Piano Club	"Magic Key": Symphony	"Dime-a-Month" Club	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Piano Club	orchestra, direction of	"Dime-a-Month" Club	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Commentator on	Frank Black; Lauritz	Broadcast from Budapest	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Sports	Melchior; others	"The Kidoodlers"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	"Sunday Drivers"; vari-	Drama and music	Studio program
3:15 monic Society;	B. McKinley, baritone	ety program	Drama and music	Studio program
3:30 John Barbirolli,	"Second Guessers";	"Court of Human Rela-	"People's Rally"	Lincoln Quintette
3:45 conducting	sport program	tions"; drama	"People's Rally"	"Sweet Music"
4:00 New York Philhar-	"National Vespers"	"Rangers' Serenade";	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:15 monic Society;	"National Vespers"	variety show	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:30 John Barbirolli,	News: talk	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	"Cottage Hawaiians"
4:45 conducting	'Boredom by Budd"	tization	Religious Hour	"Down Memory Lane"
5:00 Tribute to Justice	Metropolitan Opera au-	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Brandeis	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 'Ben Bernie and	Vocal Trio	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	Federal Housing talk	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater":	Studio program	"Four Stars Tonight"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Organ recital
6:15 Conrad Nagle, m.c.	Studio program	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Will Osborne's Orch.	Studio program
6:30 "Lauch Liner":	Studio program	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House; orch.	News commentator	Variety songs	Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform':	Edward Tomlinson and	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	"The Other Americas"	vocalist; orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Gospel songs
7:30 "Passing Parade":	'Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon": Ozzie	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Dance music
7:45 John Nesbett	Parker's"	Nelson's Orchestra	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Irish Minstrels"
8:00 "Mercury Theater	"Out of the West": va-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	"Bach Cantata Club":	"Classical Album"
8:15 of the Air: Hutch-	riety program	gen; Nelson Eddy, bari-	soloists; chorus; orch.	"Classical Album"
8:30 inson's "One Light	"Out of the West": va-	tone; Dorothy Lamour;	"Say It With Words"	"Classical Album"
8:45 Burning"	riety program	Paulette Goddard	with Funk and Prescott	"Esquires": orchestra
9:00 Sunday Evening	Hollywood Playhouse;	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final":
9:15 Hour: Symph. Or-	starring Charles Boyer	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 chestra: Jussi	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
9:45 Bjoerling, guest	Irene Rich: sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
10:00 "Parade of Mo-	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orches-	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 tordom"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	tra; vocalists	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	Cheerio	Col. Frederick Palmer;	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines"	Cheerio	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; music	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey game	Commentator
11:15 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30 Paul Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Music
11:45 Paul Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"Days End"; reader; music

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"; talk	"Variations"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Gospel songs	Household talk	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 "Mert and Marge"	"Jane Arden"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	the Air"	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; play	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Hillbillies
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Bachelor of Hearts"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	Sports relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pauline Alpert, pianist	Studio program
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Studio program
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Religious program	Commentator
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Religious program	Studio program
3:00 "Songs of Islands"	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	City Hall Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Book Fair: C. Van	tra, Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:30 Doren; G. Morley;	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Pepper Young"	"Ruckeye Four"	Sport reports
3:45 Geraldine Farrar	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 Book Fair	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Studio program
4:15 Pattern in Swing	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 Pattern in Swing	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Music; talk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Piano Duo	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dance orchestra
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	'Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dance orchestra
7:15 "Tum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; va-	Vic Arden's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Dance orchestra
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra
8:00 Red Cross Program	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Ernie Florito's "Studies	Studio program
8:15 Red Cross Program	Buckaroos"	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	in Contrast";	Talk; music
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks; or-	"Famous First Facts";	Studio program
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	interviews	Commentator
9:00 Radio Theater:	"Boredom by Budd"	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	"Sugar Cane" Davis's	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:15 Clark Gable and	"Boredom by Budd"	tra; D. Thompson	Orchestra	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:30 Olympe Bradna in	"Tune Types"; Frank	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orches-	Amateur Hour
9:45 "The Buccaneer"	Hodak's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	tra	Amateur Hour

Jays Treasure Chest News!

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Temple Place, Boston

Hill's Violin Concerto

The Arts in Boston

Dr. Koussevitzky returned yesterday after a week's absence to a welcoming audience and orchestra at Symphony Hall. His interesting program was made up of Beethoven's Second Symphony, Edward Burlingame Hill's Violin Concerto, and the Fifth Symphony of Sibelius, in E flat major. Ruth Posselt was the soloist.

Mr. Hill's Concerto had its first performance yesterday. It is his first effort in this special form, although he has written for orchestra and piano. His development as a composer has been gradual, he does not rush into things. This concerto, according to the program notes, was written in 1933, and revised the following year. Then, in the summer of 1937, still not satisfied, the composer again revised the first movement and added a cadenza with the advise and collaboration of Richard Burgin, the concertmaster and assistant conductor of the Boston orchestra.

The work in its present form, therefore, represents a considerable amount of labor. It must be confessed that in the first movement the labor is evident. It opens badly, with a very slight orchestral background drawn in before the entrance of the solo instrument. The thematic material is unlyrical, unviolinistic, the rhythms choppy, the structure vague on a first hearing.

The slow movement is the most successful of the three. It sings charmingly, its harmonies are piquant, its instrumental colors are delicately laid on. Its nostalgic atmosphere brought spontaneous applause from the audience.

The last movement is entertaining but less characteristic. There are echoes, no doubt unconscious, of various things out of the past, such as, in the main theme, a recollection of the Sibelius Second Symphony. There are also echoes of the modern dance hall. These doubtless are intentional, for Mr. Hill has experimented before with popular music. On the whole, not so integrated and certainly not so profound a work as Mr. Hill's Third Symphony, which was introduced last season.

Miss Posselt played with an agreeable tone, and conquered the technical difficulties of the piece with authority. Moreover, she brought out the lyrical values of the second movement. The orchestra supplied an alert accompaniment. The composer was present, and there was an ovation for all concerned in the performance.

The Beethoven was played superbly, with all the fluency, delicacy, subtlety, and flexibility of which the orchestra is capable under its great conductor. The Sibelius, too, with its so different demands, came to eloquent utterance at the hands of this master-interpreter. L. A. S.

Yoryis Yakalis

Last night in Jordan Hall, Yoryis Yakalis gave a recital of music for the violin, to the pianoforte accompaniments of Leo Litwin. The program comprised a Tartini Sonata in G minor, a Sonata in E minor by Veracini, a Mozart Sonata in E minor (two movements), Beethoven's Romance in B major, and Nováček's Perpetuum mobile.

Unless we have been misinformed, Mr. Yakalis was heard in a début program, which in some respects he may consider as successful. Although he was not fully in control of fingers or memory during the Tartini—causing Mr. Litwin a few moments of quick thinking, admirably accomplished—Mr. Yakalis recovered himself in the Veracini.

In the Beethoven item, the young man revealed a feeling for melodic curve and nuance which was encouraging. In general, however, he has not yet been able to discriminate between the Tartini-Veracini school of technical approach and that demanded by the music of Mazart. G. M. S.

Seventh Symphony in Tableau

It seems incredible that the author of the intrinsically just and satisfying ballet "St. Francis," could devise the rigmarole that makes a scenario of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; that a man sensitive to music and painting to an extraordinary degree, cultivated in all the arts, can persist in superimposing choregraphy on a work complete in its own medium.

But here comes Massine again, with his fourth symphonic ballet and a lot of nonsense about the creation and destruction of the world, presented for the first time in Boston by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, at the Opera House last night; with Christian Bérard's décor of dreary ruins and costumes, reminiscent of "Choreartium," failing to soften the distress.

After trying for a week to close the ears against orchestral inadequacy (a defect that will be remedied on tour in those fortunate cities where the company will have major symphony orchestras to support it), it is doubly difficult to listen to the feeble rendition of a score made doubly cherishable by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

It must be that Massine's dancer's outlook translates all things into terms of dance. One does indeed feel dance strongly in Beethoven's Seventh. But it is the essence of dance, felt rather than seen, and not a visual ballet d'action about the cosmos.

However, the ballet gives opportunity for some radiant dancing by principals and soloists; and Markova, Theilade, Krassovska and Roudenko, Youskevith, Platoff, Panaieff, Fenchel, and Guerard, as well as many others in minor capacities, all acquitted themselves with technical superiority to the subject and distinction for themselves and the company.

There is fascination in Massine's design, his handling of groups, his use of plastique, his introduction of birds and animals, at once tender and humorous. The dancing in this ballet is immensely enjoyable, if you can forget the scenario and the score.

And when Massine makes his comic entrées as the obstreperous Peruvian in "Gaité Parisienne," when you share once more the high revelry and sparkling performance of this new little gem he has carved and polished out of his fertile imagination, you can forgive him everything.

Fokine's "L'Epreuve d'Amour" opened the program. The company covered itself with glory in all three ballets, the first two of which were directed by Efrem Kurtz, the last by Fistoulari. M. L.

Symphony and Drama Vie Over Week-End Air Waves

Week-End Radio Specials

An infrequently heard Schubert symphony, to be conducted by Arturo Toscanini, a drama bringing together Orson Welles and Helen Hayes, Benny Goodman in a strictly classical performance, Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor, and Clark Gable as Lafitte, the pirate, are among the dialworthy features of radio programs this week end.

Tonight

Schubert's Symphony No. 2, in B flat, supposed to have been written about the time of "The Eri King," programmed by Toscanini and NBC Symphony, WBZ, 10 p. m. also Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture, Cesar Franck's tone poem, "Les Eloides," and the Overture to Meyerbeer's opera, "Dinorah."

Sunday

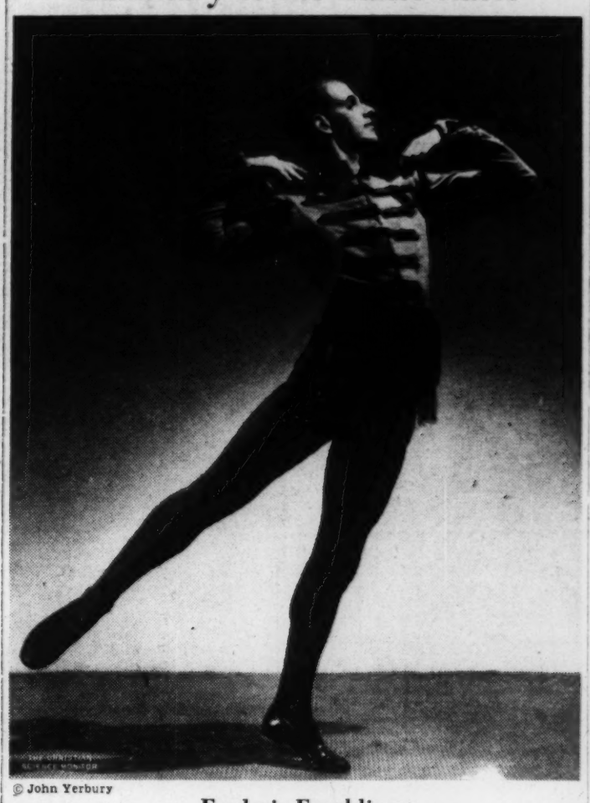
Serious music:
Mascagni's, "Cavalleria Rusticana," to be performed by Radio City opera company, with Jan Peerce as Turiddu, Robert Weede as Alfio, and Ciola Philo as Santuzza, WBZ, 12 noon.
Benny Goodman, clarinetist, to be heard with Budapest Quartet in Mozart's Quintet in B Flat for String Quartet and Clarinet, in "Magic Key," WBZ, 2 p. m.; also Lauritz Melchior in songs; Katherine Locke, stage player, in original sketch, "Sight Unseen."
Debussy's "Berceuse Heroique," written in honor of King Albert of Belgium and his soldiers, programmed as Armistice Day feature by John Barbirolli and the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 3 p. m.; also Schumann's Symphony No. 4, in D Minor; Schubert's Cello Concerto, in A Minor, in an arrangement by Gaspar Cassado, Spanish cellist, with Joseph Schuster, first cellist of the Philharmonic, as soloist; and Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, in A Major.
Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor, to sing arias, "Salut, Demeure, Chaste et Pure," from Gounod's "Faust," "The Dream," from Massenet's "Manon," the "sanctus" from Gounod's Saint Cecelia Mass, and songs by Sibelius and Strauss, in Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9 p. m.; also modern pieces by Granados, Debussy and DeFalla programmed by Jose Iturbi.
Drama:
"This is Radio," a historical dramatization on radiocasting, WBZ, 11 a. m.
Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's music, in "Great Plays" period, WBZ, 1 p. m.
Helen Hayes and Orson Welles in first of two programs, playing I. A. R. Wylie's play, "Stars in Their Courses," a theatrical story, Silver Theater, WEEI, 6 p. m.
R. C. Hutchinson's "One Light Burning" to be played by Orson Welles and his dramatic company, WEEI, 8 p. m.
"Prelude," a play based on an incident in the life of Tchaikovsky, to be played by Charles Boyer, with Ida Lupino as support, in "Hollywood Playhouse," WBZ, 9 p. m.
Talks:
Bertrand Russell, with T. V. Smith and Paul H. Douglas, professors at University of Chicago, to discuss "Taming Economic Power" in Round Table, WNAC, 12:30 p. m.
Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, Dr. Raymond A. Kent, educator; Judge Learned Hand, and Prof. A. T. Mason, of Princeton, to be heard in tributes to Justice Louis Brandeis of the Supreme Court, WEEI, 5 p. m.
Foreign policy of the United States to be discussed in "People's Platform," WEEI 7 p. m.

Monday

Serious Music:
Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing old English song, "Have You Seen But a Whyte Lily Grow?," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India" and "When Dew Is Falling," WNAC, 8:30 p. m.; also Luigini's "Ballet Egyptien," Rameau-Motti's "Tambourin" and Strauss's waltz, "Voices of Spring," by Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra.
Marek Weber's Orchestra to have O. E. Vogel, Swiss yodeler, as guest, with accompanying Swiss program.
Drama:
Clark Gable to play the role of Jean Lafitte, the pirate, in "The Buccaneer," in Radio Theater, WEEI, 9 p. m.
Variety:
Leslie Howard, to appear as comedian on Eddie Cantor's show and to help Eddie celebrate beginning of his eighth year on the air, WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

Luminary of the Ballet Russe



© John Yerbury

Frederic Franklin

As the Baron in "Gaité Parisienne," one of the several roles in which he has distinguished himself during this week's engagement at the Boston Opera House

Bridges to Fight For Wagner Labor Act's Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 12—Opening gun in what he promised would be a "barrage of vigorous opposition" today was fired against Donald Wakefield Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, in a formal announcement that he would fight Mr. Smith's reappointment.

In a statement prepared before he left for a holiday cruise in the Caribbean, Senator Bridges intimated that he would be joined in his stand by other Senators.

Mr. Smith has already been given a recess reappointment by President Roosevelt despite the frowns of the A. F. of L.

Senator Bridges coupled a promise that he would work for amendment of the law.

"The National Labor Relations Board was created with the idea that it would alleviate troubles between workers and their employers and reduce labor disturbances," the Senator said. "Instead, we had more strikes in the United States during 1937 than during any other year in the Nation's history.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Nov. 14

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 14

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Heads of C. I. O. Forming Council In Connecticut

The third State Council of the C. I. O. in New England will be formed this week end in Connecticut.

Unions with a membership of more than 30,000 will organize, as other C. I. O. unions already have done in Massachusetts and Maine.

Among resolutions to be presented to the Connecticut convention will be resolutions for large Federal housing appropriations, against any amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, for a State "Baby Wagner" Act, a State Wage and Hour Law, and in favor of "peace at a fair settlement" with the A. F. of L.

C. I. O. forges ahead despite dual setback: Page 5.

Proposed Taxing Of Chain Stores Thought Unwise

The Patman bill, which it is claimed would tax chain stores out of existence, is "discriminatory class legislation" and its passage "would hurt everyone, including the people sponsoring the legislation," in the opinion of Prof. Malcolm McNair, marketing expert of the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Describing the bill as "this effort to stop the evolution of the distributive system," he asserted modern mass production needs the machinery of mass distribution developed by chain stores.

The educator, in an interview on the New England Days campaign, initiated by chain stores to promote consumption of New England products asserted that, by the passage of the bill, labor would suffer not only in the immediate loss of jobs now provided by the chains, but in the loss of jobs in factories which depend on chain stores for the distribution of their products.

"Consumers' dollars would lose in value, if this bill were to become law," Professor McNair said. "In my opinion, the increased purchasing power of the consumer as a result of the chain store type of large scale distribution is an important factor in our economy. Destruction of this added purchasing power would harm the whole country.

"Passage of the Patman bill would probably cause a slump into a financial depression. The mere fact that it might be possible to pass such a bill is sufficient to shake confidence in recovery and create fear in the business community. Another immediate effect would be to reduce farm prices and lower agricultural values. The chains move an enormous quantity of foodstuffs and enactment of this legislation would cause such a major disruption of market machinery that many agricultural prices would go into a new tailspin."

Professor McNair stated that in his opinion many small retailers were needlessly alarmed over the possibility of being driven out of business by chains.

"The census figures show," he said, "that no more than a third of the total retail business of the country is in the hands of large scale operators, including chains, department stores and mail order houses; and there is clear evidence that the rate of growth of large scale retail business has flattened out in recent years. Chains have probably reached the peak of their development, and there will always be a place for the small independent retailer."

Filene's

Famous Gift Shop
Franklin-Hawley Bldg.
BOSTON

Exceptional value—be early!

$3.50 Russel Wright Spun Aluminum Bun Warmer $1.95

Stove-to-table bun warmer that serves your buns piping hot! We've sold hundreds at their regular price, now save $1.55 on each.

Write, or call HUBbard 4250 'til 9 P. M.

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BOSTON

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SALE! Regularly $55 to $85 Men's JAEGER Overcoats

JAEGER coats are sold exclusively by Jordan Marsh Company in Boston. They represent the utmost value at the regular price.... They represent most remarkable values at this sale price of $49.75. Fabrics loomed and dyed to Jaeger specifications in expertly designed Jaeger raglans, ulsters and box coats in single or double breasted styles. Beautifully blended blues, grays and browns.

$49.75

MEN'S CLOTHING—SECOND FLOOR—STORE FOR MEN

CHARGE PURCHASES made during November may be paid in January. The November bill will be sent December first. Charge customers may pay in December or postpone payment until January.

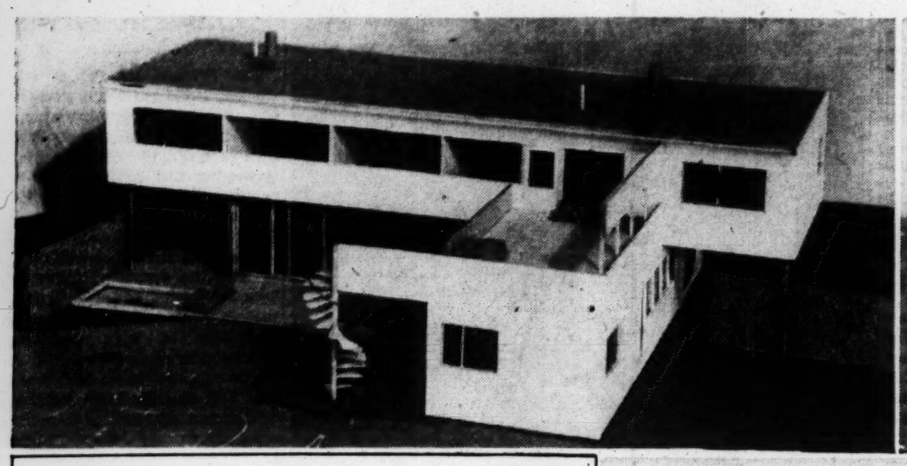
If you wish, pay 1/3 December 10, 1/3 January 10, 1/3 February 10

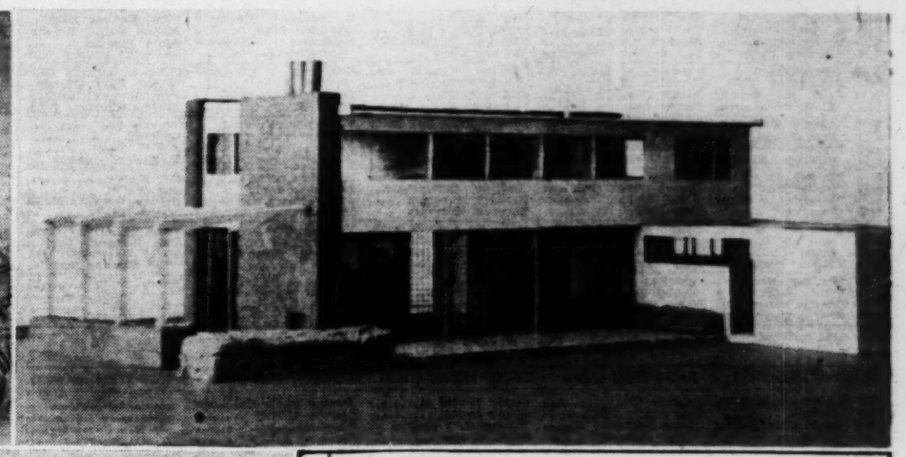
Antiques
Architecture

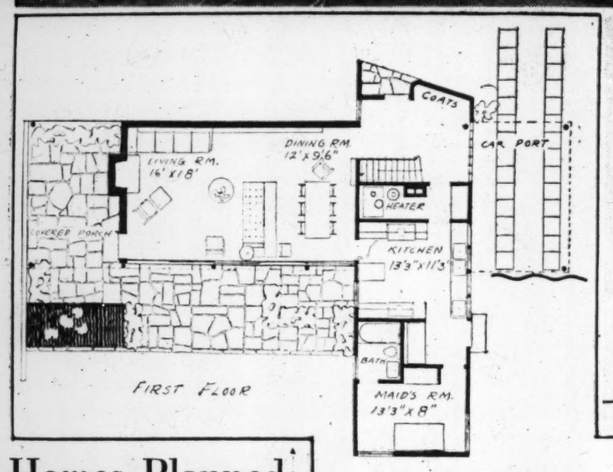
Home Building and Furnishing

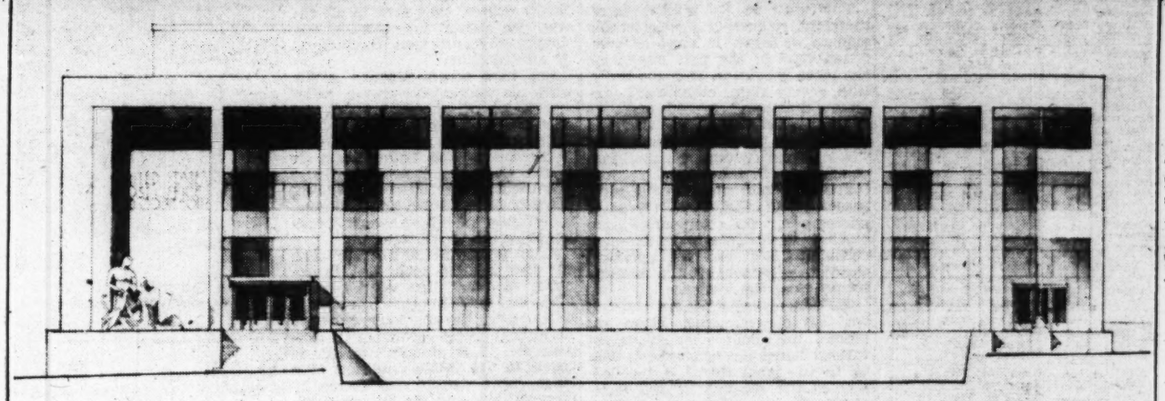
A Saturday Page

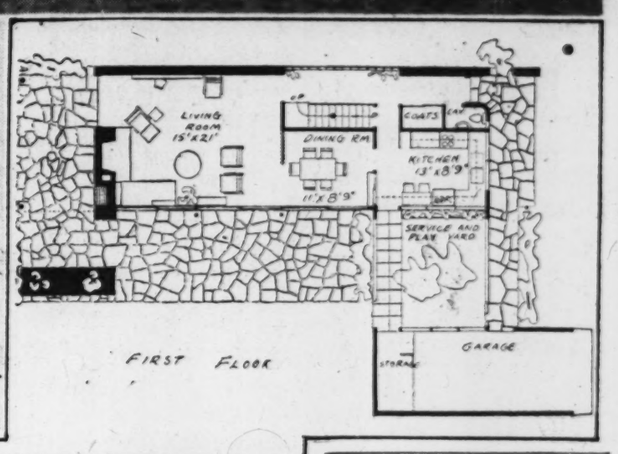
Decorative
Arts



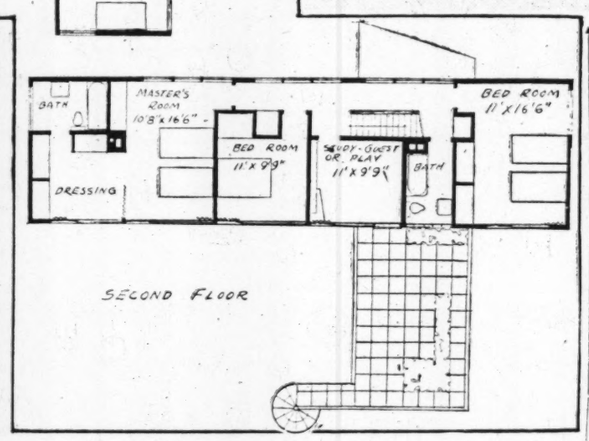


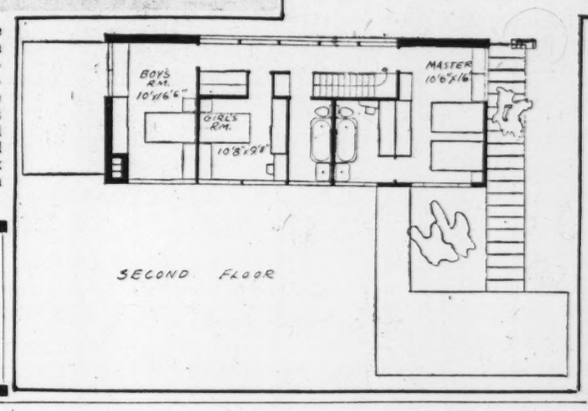






This group of pictures and plans introduces the two architects who are authors of the series of Homes Planned for Modern Living, to appear on this page in twelve weekly issues. . . . In the center picture, Mr. Stubbins is seated at Mr. Peter's right hand, as they study one of their projected buildings. . . . Below them is the elevation of their entry in the Federal Government competition for post office and courthouse at Covington, Ky., winner of second place. . . . At the left, photographed from a model, is their house which took a first prize in the national American Gas Association competition this year. . . . They also took a prize in the recent Ladies' Home Journal contest, with the house shown at the right, in elevation and plan.





Homes Planned for Modern Living

First of Twelve Weekly Articles
By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Since The Monitor published in the spring of 1936 a series of original modern house designs, there has been a steady increase of interest in this manner of approach to home planning. Some indication of this progress may be the outcome of a national competition conducted by the American Gas Association, as it was published in Architectural Forum.

Of the 23 prize winners in all classes, all but two showed emphatic departures from traditional styles, and those two exceptions were awarded the lowest amounts. The works of 26 other competitors were considered worthy of publication by the Forum, and all but one of these were also contemporary in character.

There were about 700 entries in the 1938 Ladies' Home Journal contest, one item of the preliminary announcement suggesting that those participating have the FHA acceptibility in mind. In its final comment, the jury thought this might have accounted for the larger proportion of traditional to modern than a previous recent contest had shown, adding, "that (modern) trend is emphatic, none the less."

This comment is strengthened by the distribution of prizes, eleven of which went to modern elevations and six to earlier styles. Note that we use the word elevations, meaning exteriors. Almost all exteriors of prize winners that suggested familiar types, held interior arrangements that were decisively modern. As the jury chairman stated, "Even those entries which utilized traditional forms, exhibited a freshness which gave them a distinctly modern feeling."

No one would assume that these contests indicate a corresponding popularity of modern design among home builders throughout the United States. Any such conclusion would be refuted by the new construction in almost any community. The competitions do indicate, however, that the bulk of professional opinion of the country recognizes the advantages of this twentieth century attitude toward home planning.

For modern design is first of all a mental attitude—toward the subject of providing in the best way for sheltering family life of the present day. Novel exteriors are incidental merely, and are the natural outcome of placing rooms and equipment in the manner that suits best the family's comfort and convenience and means. Such planning is much easier to do, and cheaper to build, if the architect is not compelled to work within the rigid limits of walls and roofs that are established in advance, as in traditional forms.

In the belief that Monitor readers wish to become better aware of the character of this work as carried out by architects of recognized standing in America, another series of designs for houses of various costs is begun today, to appear on this page weekly for 12 weeks. These are from the office of Peter and Stubbins of Boston, winners of prizes in the two national competitions mentioned above. Second award came to them in the Federal Government contest for a combined post office and court house at Covington, Kentucky.

To introduce these two men, Marc Peter is a native of Geneva, Switzerland, graduated from University of Virginia in 1923, taking his M. A. at Harvard Business School two years later. Then followed work as decorator in New York City, four years in architects' offices and a return to Harvard where he gained his M. Arch. degree in 1937. He was instructor at Harvard School of Architecture during the academic year just past, and this year holds a corresponding position at Smith College Graduate School of Architecture in Cambridge.

Hugh Stubbins graduated from Georgia Tech in 1933, with B. Sc. Arch. degree, adding M. Arch. at Harvard in '35, where he won all architectural design prizes offered to students in '34 and '35. Since then he has been in an architectural office, Boston, building 10 modern houses in Boston and vicinity. Last March he started in partnership with Mr. Peter, winning the competitive honors already mentioned.

Commenting on the house at the left in the group above, Mr. Stubbins remarked that flexibility in use was a primary aim; also, making out-of-door attractions seem a part of indoor surroundings. The service wing—kitchen and maid's quarters—screens entrance and laundry yard, which are well to one side of the lot. This allows the terrace to overlook the whole depth of the garden-side, or planted area, since the car entrance is toward the street, and may be near it. Four bedrooms, opening on the sun-deck over the service wing at garden side of the house, are placed in the simplest manner. One of these may be either a study or guest room.

The house at the right is designed for a narrow lot, land area left on sunny sides and to the rear, where there is a covered porch. The garage is near the street and one boundary. Kitchen overlooks play yard, which is also for clothes drying. A long and shallow window, high up, lights the upper hall and a broad panel of glass brick is built in the outer wall facing stairway in lower hall.

Changing From Saturday to Tuesday

Beginning with Nov. 22, the Home Building and Furnishing page will appear on Tuesday of each week instead of on Saturday.

At the Coming Hearst Sale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Intimations of the home life of famous American forefathers will be heard in the Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York City, Nov. 17, 18 and 19, when early American furniture once in the possession of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, "Mad Anthony" Wayne and others, from the William Randolph Hearst collection, are offered for bids.

Important pieces to be sold in the three afternoon sessions include a Chippendale linen cupboard owned and used by Benjamin Franklin, a mahogany portable desk of Thomas Jefferson's, a Chippendale side chair once in the home of Gen. Anthony ("Mad Anthony") Wayne, a slant-top desk brought to George Washington as a wedding gift by Martha Washington, and a Heppelwhite card table played across by the family of Mrs. John Thompson, wife of the son of Isaac Thmopson who founded one of the first English settlements in Maine.

Extremely interesting, also, is the walnut chest-on-chest of Sarah Smedley, wed in 1737; and the painted marriage chest of Benjamin Hammer, a Pennsylvania piece dated 1795 which shows the early development of the present day chest of drawers. A walnut chest-on-chest is from the home of Senator Payne Wingate, first senator from the state of New Hampshire.

One of the outstanding pieces, historically is a turned pine drop leaf table from the famous Heindrick Onderdonk house in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, used by General George Washington when he visited the home on April 24, 1790. A mahogany Chippendale side chair comes from the Van Rensselaer family home in Van Rensselaer, New York; and a Chippendale mahogany lowboy from the family of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Wedgwood Club's October Meeting

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most valuable as well as enjoyable aspects of collecting, is the ever widening circle of interests which one's particular hobby develops. Wedgwood collectors realize the benefit of studying ceramics in general, as well as the productions of Josiah Wedgwood, which were far more varied than the ordinary person even suspects.

The variety of items which was brought to the October meeting of the Wedgwood Club illustrated this breadth of interest. "Summer finds," all of them, they testified to the enthusiasm which members carried with them to country and seashore. Treasures marked Spode, Herculaneum, Leeds, Mason, Ashworth, though not Wedgwood productions, had connection with the subject.

Ornamental pieces of Old Wedgwood were numerous, particularly a large bust of Shakespeare, polished with age to a bronze-like color. A framed portrait medallion of Earl St. Vincent was modelled in 1798 by John de Vaere, a French artist who worked with Flaxman at Rome and who was so highly regarded that he was given his own private studio at Etruria.

A basaltes oval medallion, framed in silver, of the "Marriage of Cupid and Psyche," was modelled from the famous Marlborough gem now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. A large framed plaque had for subject Cupid and a butterfly, symbol of Psyche, the soul. A charming basalt flower pot had flaring sides and an embossed lattice decoration. There were two rare Tassie portraits, one dated 1794, with the name of Professor Coventry of Edinburgh University.

Two matching pieces in white and egg plant bearing portraits of Wellington and Blucher, commemorating the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, attracted much interest. Strange to say, these pieces belonged to two members, one from Connecticut and the other from the West Indies. One was a large two-quart pitcher, the other a miniature one. Beneath the spout of each was the device of a caduceus, clasped hands, and horns of plenty, which was used by Wedgwood before 1790. The inscriptions alone varied—"Peace and Plenty" on one; "La Belle Alliance" on the other. A coffee can was ornamented with the same device, but in place of the portraits was a medallion with an eagle and another with Fortune in a cap of Liberty.

Gore Place to Benefit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston is to have a Christmas Antiques Show and Sale which will open at 7 p. m. Monday, Dec. 5 and continue daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. through Dec. 10 in Horticultural Hall under the management of Mrs. John Freeman Brown. Music is to be by the Longy School.

Attendance at the show will aid the Restoration Fund for Gore Place, Waltham. Expressing their interest in the benefit and the restoration are 56 sponsoring organizations, an impressively representative list of societies, historic, patriotic, cultural or otherwise, ranging for example from the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, the Waltham National Bank and the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts to the Worcester Art Museum.

The American Institute of Architects is leading its aid to the restoration of Gore Place, which has been adjudged one of the five outstanding houses of the Federal period in the United States and was chosen by the Institute for one of its gatherings during the 69th Convention in Boston in June, 1937. The House was built in 1804 by Christopher Gore who became Governor of Massachusetts in 1809. Rescued from demolition in 1935 by the hurried raising of $15,000, Gore Place is still mortgaged for $34,000, which means that interest annually is $1,700. Restoration proceeds slowly, through loans and accessions and devoted voluntary labor, with Gore Place Society finding it unwise, and almost impossible, to set a definite sum for restoration.

None of the 20 or more rooms at Gore Place as yet is furnished permanently though several are suitably restored through loans. Gore Place Society owns Governor Gore's billiard table and $200 to restore it, yet $100 more is needed for the necessary cloth from England.

The grounds, on the restoration of which Frederick Law Olmstead is the adviser, suffered grievously from the hurricane with 131 trees blown over or uprooted on the home lot alone. Many of these dated back to Governor Gore's day.

"Goreana" or belongings of the Gore family will be exhibited at the Christmas Antiques Show by a committee headed by Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little. These will include a pair of decorated Sheraton armchairs with cane seats; a Trumbull portrait of Christopher Gore; a portrait of Mrs. Gore by an unknown artist; a piece of original wall paper from the Manor House library; a hatchment, embroidered in silk, showing the Gore coat of arms.

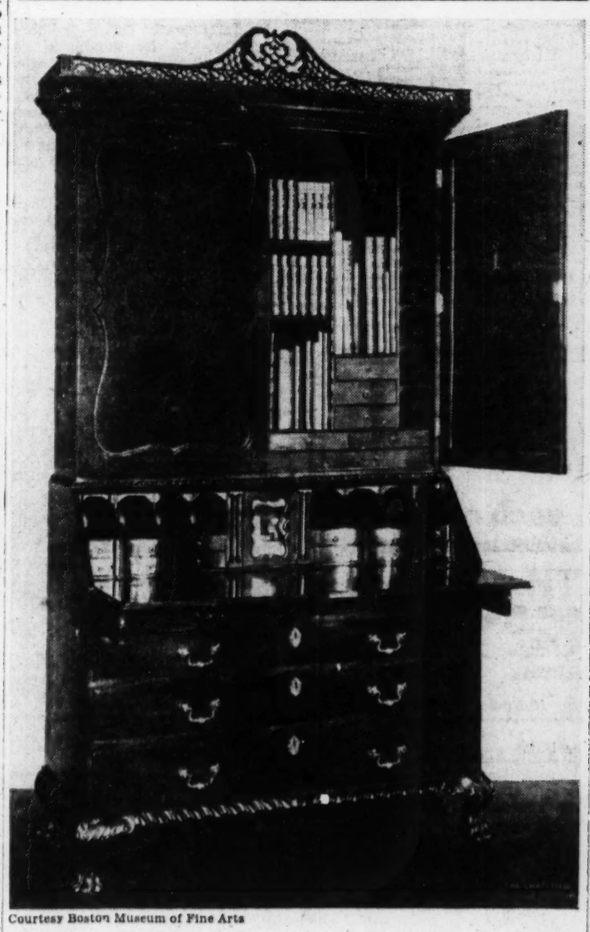
Contrasted Nurseries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How definitely do altered externals indicate altered character and habits? The Newark Museum is exhibiting a Victorian nursery side-by-side with a modern playroom, and the contrast compels the inquiry wheher or not nineteenth century children differed as radically from twentieth century children as their physical environments differed.

One is reminded by this display that the rooms where children of the 1800's lived, more or less "happened." They were not decorated to express or educate the young mind. They were simply rooms that could be spared for the children's use, and their floor coverings, wall papers and pictures, and also much of their furniture were adult.

Childhood, Inc., designed the modern nursery in this gallery. The floor covering is linoleum, and a dado of sheet cork enables the youngsters to pin drawings and pictures of their own creation or choice at their own eye level; above this walls are washable. The toys are clever; they educate, but the entranced child does not know this as he is absorbed in the construction of railroads and bridges and model towns and zoos and aviaries. He thinks he is just having fun. H. J. K.



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

A Mahogany English Secretary of About 1740 Has Recently Been Acquired by Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Furniture connoisseurs in search of examples of Georgian furniture at its best will eagerly welcome the recent addition to the collections of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is a bureau or secretary and has been installed as one of the major exhibits in the Georgian Room of the Museum. Like the room and the rest of its furnishings, it is a gift of Alice Cheney Baltzell in memory of her husband, Dr. William Hewson Baltzell.

The secretary is made of mahogany. Each of the doors on the upper part has a single panel of curved outline. The interior is filled with pigeonholes, drawers, and compartments for ledgers, reproducing the arrangements of lacquered examples of the previous century. The cornice is surmounted by a fretted gallery, centering in a swan-necked pediment. The lower portion is plain with contemporary handles and lockplates. The gadrooned base with sturdy lion's-paw legs is exceptional in the strength of its design. The entire piece is characterized by exceedingly fine proportion and by the vigorous carving of its parts. The piece is pictured in the Dictionary of English Furniture by Percy Macquoid and Ralph Edwards.

Southern New York Antiques Show

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

White Plains, N. Y.

Dealers from Maine to Wisconsin have reserved space in the Seventn Southern New York and Connecticut Antiques Exposition to be held at the County Center here on Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, inclusive, according to C. J. Nuttall, manager.

All space is sold and more than 50 additional applications have been refused since the last of the 85 available booths were filled several weeks ago with reservations from about 80 dealers, Mr. Nuttall stated. Because of the increased number of booths arranged for the Center auditorium this Fall's show will be the biggest held here since inauguration of the sectional show several years ago.

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The Christian Science Monitor attracts to its advertising columns the makers and retailers of men's quality shoes.

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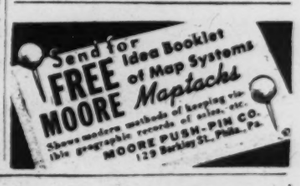
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

'New Books - New Worlds'—For Book Week Nov. 13-19

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

"The Penguins Were Now So Well Trained That Mr. Popper Decided That It Was Not Necessary to Keep Them on Leashes." Here You See Them Walking to the Bus Line. From "Mr. Popper's Penguins," by Richard and Florence Atwater, Illustrated by Robert Lawson. Published by Little Brown and Company, Boston.

Books as Holiday Gifts Open Up New Worlds

Here Is Help for All Grown-Ups Who Prefer to Give the Younger Folk Good Books

By Ethel C. Ince

Editor of the Children's and Young Folks' Pages, The Christian Science Monitor

Mother and Aunt Jane were getting ready for a day of shopping while the children were at school.

"I want each of the children to find a book on the Christmas tree this year," remarked Mother, as she made notes on her shopping list. "I wish they were fonder of books. I shall buy them each a book today to celebrate Book Week and get some titles to choose from for Christmas."

"They won't be hard to choose," remarked Aunt Jane. "Betty wants only stories of 'real people,' Bob must have Indian tales, Sally likes to read nothing but adventure books, and Jim doesn't care for anything but stories of animals."

"That's part of the difficulty," replied Mother earnestly. "Their reading tastes are too limited. I'm sure that, if they understood how many different kinds of enjoyment they can find in books, they would read more. But I've been talking it over with the librarian in the junior room at the library, and I'm going to follow out some ideas she has given me."

The bookstore was their first destination. So attractive did they find the well arranged tables of new junior books, that they browsed around them for a long time, dipping into volume after volume and talking to the attendant in charge, who seemed to know almost as much about books and to find as much pleasure in them as a librarian.

Picture Books For Little Folks

The picture books, lying open at most charming illustrations, were too appealing to be overlooked. Even though the quartet of girls and boys for whom they were shopping was past the picture-book ages, Mother and Aunt Jane could not resist them.

They liked especially "Forest Pool," by Laura Adams Armer, with its beautiful colored illustrations of Mexican children and scenes. The story of the two little boys, Diego and Popo, who went into the dark woods, where red flowers hung like bells from the trees, to find an iguana, or big tree lizard, was very pleasant too.

Another picture book that quickly caught their attention was "Wee Gillis," by Munro Leaf and Robert Lawson. Its lovely pictures of the small Scotch boy, whose real name was too long to be used every day, and of his experiences in the Lowlands of Scotland, with his mother's relations, and in the Highlands, with his father's relations, were too good to be missed. As for the story, Mother declared that, although this was a shopping excursion for junior books, she would simply have to take a copy of "Wee Gillis" for Father, for he was the most fun-loving child she knew.

"The Gay Mother Goose," illustrated by Françoise, with its delightful pictures in many colors—such as a child might draw itself to illustrate the old familiar rhymes—was a special favorite with Aunt Jane, who loved to see well-known things in new, attractive dresses.

"Andy and the Lion," by James Daugherty, and "The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins," by Dr. Seuss, they chose as amusing stories, illustrated with fine, vivid, and imaginative drawings. "The Alphabet of Birds, Bugs and Beasts," by Henry B. Kane, they enjoyed for its excellent, close-up photographs of creatures most children know by sight.

Before they left the picture-book table, Mother and Aunt Jane bought two of the books they liked best to take home for the four-year-old twins next door, and made notes about the others as possible Christmas gifts for small friends.

Penguins And Camels

At the tables of new publications for older children, they looked first for books for Jim, whose taste ran strongly to animals. Mother remembered her talk with the librarian, who had said that animal stories prepared from authentic material but presented artistically rather than factually would cultivate a child's literary sense and that animal books in which fantasy was woven through fact might stimulate a child's imagination and enjoyment of the novel and strange. Some books with animal heroes and heroines, she had explained, contained also excellent descriptions of family life and of pleasant relationships among children.

"Mr. Popper's Penguins," by Richard and Florence Atwater, Mother chose at once as an unusually humorous example of an animal story in which fantasy and fact blend. The tale of Mr. Popper, the house painter, whose venture in keeping a penguin in his own house in Stillwater—along with Mrs. Popper and their two children, Janie and Bill—was turned into high farce with a troupe of twelve very active and original penguins practically taking the Popper family in hand, she found irresistible. The admirable illustrations by Robert Lawson added to the hilarity of the story.

She liked "Cricket," by Berta and Elmer Hader, because, besides the engaging story of a little Shetland pony, that did an act in a circus and later became a footlight star, it included a nice description of family life on a farm. On the farm to which Cricket retired after his professional career, Mary Margaret, Tommy, and Mother helped Father with the work. But they were not too busy to spend many happy evenings reading books aloud around the fire or listening to the radio.

"Sea Horse Adventure," by Irmengarde Eberle and Else Bostelmann, she chose as a very attractive example of a book that uses authentic material but presents it artistically rather than factually. "The Curious Lobster," by Richard W. Hatch, she chose for its excursions into fantasy; "The White Camel," by Eden Phillpotts, for its description of foreign scenes; and "The Insect Man," by Eleanor Doorly, for its account of the visits of three children to places in France where Jean-Henri Fabre, the distinguished naturalist, lived and studied.

In choosing books for her younger daughter, Mother remembered the librarian's counsel, that meeting people of other countries, with customs and manners different from her own, might be an experience that would satisfy Sally's taste for adventure tales, while increasing her interest in understanding foreign ways, and that well-written accounts of actual expeditions might be valuable in deepening her knowledge of people.

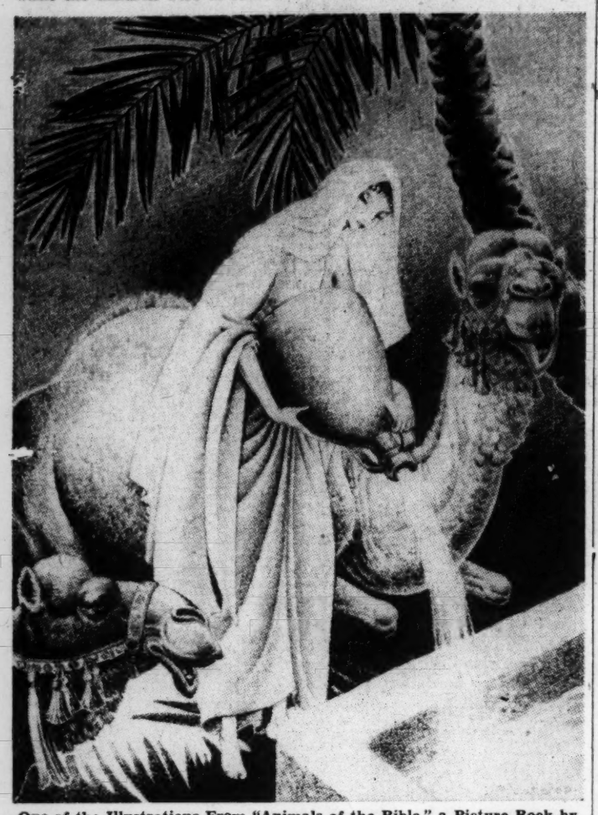
"Sticks Across the Chimney," by Nora Burglon, Mother chose because of its attractive representation of rural life in Norway; "Wind of the Vikings," by Maribelle Cormack, for its vivid account of life in the Orkney Islands, where Karin Kincaid made a place for herself with her grandmother and uncle, on Eday, and found a friend in Ian Balfour, a lad skillful in designing boats; "Bright Island," by Mabel Louise Robinson, because to Thankful Curtis, a native of one of the islands off the Maine coast, going away to school at an Academy on the mainland was indeed an adventure, with many strange new experiences; and "No Other White Men," by Julia Davis, for its vivid account of the Lewis and Clark expedition in the northwest. She added "Denmark Caravan," by Ruth Bryan Owen, for its fascinating description of a modern family's motor trip through Denmark, and "Beppy Marlowe," by Elizabeth Janet Gray, for its account of a hazardous three-month journey across the Atlantic, made by the heroine and her brother more than a century ago, and the adventure of establishing their home in a new country.

Indians and Pioneer Life

As for Bob and his love for Indian tales, Mother remembered that the librarian had said it might be used to guide him into a fondness for all American pioneer stories and, from those, to experiences of pioneering peoples in all lands. With this in thought, Mother chose "The Willow Whistle," by Cornelia Meigs, for its pleasant tale of pioneers in the old West, of Indians and buffaloes; "Wampum and Sixpence," by Marjorie Hayes, for its account of a friendship between an Indian boy and his sister and two children of the early white settlers in the Connecticut River Valley; "Kaga's Brother," by Margaret Isabel Ross, for its stirring tale of Matthew Steele's expedition into the Lake Superior country with his hero, Captain Lewis, and his friendship with Kaga, a young Chippewa; and "Riding West," by Charles L. Skelton, a stirring story based on records of that famous episode in American history—the Pony Express. She added "Homespun," by Eric Berry, with its graphic descriptions of life in North America in the early nineteenth century, and "The Codfish Musket," by Agnes Danforth Hewes, an absorbing tale of young America realizing its dreams in Thomas Jefferson's time, as books that Bob might be ready for later on.

For Betty, with her fondness for stories of "real people," Mother chose four tales based on actual experiences, although presented in the manner of fiction, and two fine new biographies of unusual literary qualities.

"Vinny Applegay," by Ethel Parton, she liked for its tale of a girl who went from South Amesbury to New York to live with her professor Uncle just after the Civil War; "The Scarlet Oak," by Cornelia Meigs, a tale of Hugh, an English boy who worked as gardener's helper on the New Jersey estate of Joseph Bonaparte, a brother of the exiled Napoleon; "The Young Brontës," by Mary Louise Jarden, a story rich in characters and incidents that reads like fiction and brings Charlotte, Emily, Branwell, and Anne glowingly to life; and "The House in No-End Hollow," by May Justus, a story of homespun American life in the Tennessee mountains today, as the author herself sees and understands it from her experiences as a teacher in the community. The biographies she chose were "Leader by Destiny," by Jeanette Eaton, a splendid and charming life of George Washington; and "Penn," by Elizabeth Janet Gray, a delightful and unusual tale of that genial Quaker.



One of the Illustrations From "Animals of the Bible," a Picture Book by Dorothy P. Lathrop, Planned by Helen Dean Fish, Who Selected the Accompanying Text From the King James Version. Published Last Year by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. This Illustration Goes With Genesis 24:1-4, 10-12, 14, 15, 17-20, and Shows Isaac's Camels at Rebekah's Well.

Books Mentioned in the Leading Article on This Page Today

Picture Books

"Forest Pool," by Laura Adams Armer (Longmans-Green, New York, $2).
"Wee Gillis," by Munro Leaf and Robert Lawson (Viking Company, New York, $1.50).
"The Gay Mother Goose," illustrated by Françoise (Scribner, New York, $1.50).
"Andy and the Lion," by James Daugherty (Viking Company, New York, $1.50).
"The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins," by Dr. Seuss (Vanguard, New York, $1.50).
"The Alphabet of Birds, Bugs and Beasts," by Henry B. Kane (Houghton Mifflin, Boston, $1.50).

Animals and Other Creatures

"Mr. Popper's Penguins," by Richard and Florence Atwater (Little Brown, Boston, $1.50).
"Cricket," by Berta and Elmer Hader (The Macmillan Company, New York, $2).
"Sea Horse Adventure," by Irmengarde Eberle and Else Bostelmann (Holiday House, New York, $2).
"The Curious Lobster," by Richard W. Hatch (Harcourt, New York, $2).
"The White Camel," by Eden Phillpotts (Dutton, New York, $2).
"The Insect Man," by Eleanor Doorly (Appleton-Century, New York, $1.50).

Travel and Adventure

"Sticks Across the Chimney," by Nora Burglon (Holiday House, New York, $2).
"Wind of the Vikings," by Maribelle Cormack (Appleton - Century, New York, $2).
"Bright Island," by Mabel Louise Robinson (Random House, New York, $2).
"No Other White Men," by Julia Davis (Dutton, New York, $2).
"Denmark Caravan," by Ruth Bryan Owen (Dodd Mead, New York, $2).
"Beppy Marlowe," by Elizabeth Janet Gray (Viking, New York, $2).

Indian and Pioneer Tales

"The Willow Whistle," by Cornelia Meigs (Macmillan, New York, $2).
"Wampum and Sixpence," by Marjorie Hayes (Little Brown, Boston, $1.75).
"Kaga's Brother," by Margaret Isabel Ross (Harper, New York, $2).
"Riding West," by Charles L. Skelton (Macmillan, New York $2).
"Homespun," by Eric Berry (Lothrop, New York, $2).
"The Codfish Musket," by Agnes Danforth Hewes (Doubleday, New York, $2).

Stories Including Real People

"Vinny Applegay," by Ethel Parton (Viking, New York, $2).
"The Scarlet Oak," by Cornelia Meigs (Macmillan, New York, $2).
"The Young Brontës," by Mary Louise Jarden (Viking, New York, $2.50).
"The House in No-End Hollow," by May Justus (Doubleday, New York, $2).
"Leader by Destiny," by Jeanette Eaton (Harcourt, New York, $3).
"Penn," by Elizabeth Janet Gray (Viking, New York, $2.50).

Philip Comes Home Promptly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Philip had been attending school for quite a few months and it was felt he was able to come home by himself. Someone had always accompanied him, and met him, as there were two streets bearing heavy traffic. So the six-year-old boy was placed on his honor to come home alone.

The first few days he arrived promptly. Then it happened that each evening his homecoming was delayed; playing on the way, instead of coming home directly.

Mother realized something should be done. When he wandered home that evening, all of an hour late, dragging his coat and school bag, face dirty, not to mention hands and knees, never a word was said, mother just put him in the bathtub, and into his pajamas.

This was very unusual, and of course he inquired as to the reason.

Seated by himself in the kitchen, eating his lonely dinner, it was explained that he had not been obedient in remembering to come right home from school, but had dawdled and played, therefore he must suffer the consequences. From then on, said mother, just as many moments as he arrived home late, just so much earlier would he go to bed, unless he had a very good excuse, or teacher telephoned.

The system worked. In fact, he had to be dissuaded from rushing home and arriving breathless. "Well, Marm, can't I stay up that much longer when I come home earlier?"

The proper time was mutually decided upon, and mother rarely failed to have some interesting surprise awaiting him. It might only be a polished rosy apple, some sandwiches cut differently, a few candies, a new big-little book, or marbles, some simple surprise such as is dear to the heart of a child. A. G. C.

And Now Wee Gillis Most of the Time "Just Stays in His House Half Way Up the Side of a Medium-Sized Hill and Plays the Biggest Bagpipe in All Scotland." An Illustration From "Wee Gillis," by Monro Leaf, Illustrated by Robert Lawson. Published by Viking Press, New York.

Youthful Hosts and Hostesses

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Editor:

An adventure we always enjoy is allowing Son and Daughter to invite their friends in for dinner; but the greatest fun is had when they're all permitted to have a hand in preparing the "eats."

One day the girls had been making fudge in the afternoon, and the boys had just come in to wash up after a game of golf; but they didn't pass up the dish of candy, and jokingly told the girls they could cook, too, if given the chance. Mother overheard, and accepted their offer. After she had prepared salad, dessert, and lemonade, the kitchen was given over to the boys.

Maybe they didn't fill the role of "cook" perfectly! With aprons on, and a towel over their shoulder in true chef fashion, hamburgers sizzled on the pan and were seasoned and ready to serve piping hot in no time. They talked, joked, and whistled while happily at work, eager to show they were capable of the job. The hamburger sandwiches were garnished and each one neatly wrapped in wax paper, their idea, derived from a favorite sandwich shop. It was with a broad smile of victory on the boys' faces that they brought in the large platter heaped high with hamburgers. After eating them, everyone's congratulations were sincere, which didn't please the boys a little. The experience would be valuable on a camping trip!

The girls had their part in going to the store for buns, setting the table, including candlelight and flowers from the garden. Later, even the task of washing dishes was delightful when shared with a favorite friend.

The entire evening had an air of much informality and friendliness and was thoroughly enjoyed by all! Though they had done the work themselves, they all expressed hearty thanks for the opportunity and fun.

We are always finding more opportunities as parents to be better companions to our children and their friends. It's a rich, fine experience to have the companionship of youth, with its freshness, sincerity, and joy. Boys and girls appreciate their elders' efforts for them, and we must appreciate what they do for us. (Mrs.) M. O. K.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

(A Saturday Column.)

One of the Illustrations (the Original in Cheerful Colors) by Francoise in "The Gay Mother Goose." The Rhyme About "Pussy-Cat, Pussy-Cat, Where Have You Been?" Is Clearly Indicated. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Begin Where You Are

The test of your intelligence is your ability to take hold of your own life just as it is. Know yourself. Make an estimate of your situation. Consider the circumstances of your birth, your childhood, your home life, your wealth or lack of wealth, the influence of the neighborhood in which you live, your friends, your skills, your limitations, and your points of strength. You will find shortcomings which you can correct, handicaps which you must accept and make the best of. But begin. Act. Do something. Things that seem difficult at first will become easy. Rise above your failures. Excellence cannot be reached by merely looking for defects. The real building of a life or a machine or a social system is the result of positive thinking and constructive action. It cannot be built by the wrecking crew. It requires energy, good will, initiative, planning.—Joy Elmer Morgan.

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Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,000,000
Previous day 2,176,753
1938 volume to date 253,830,376
1937 volume to date 362,387,115

Steels Lead Rise In Stock Market In Brief Session

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Traders came back from their holiday in a buying mood today, and the stock market, led by steels, pushed up fractions to around 2 points.

Dealings were lively at the start, but there were subsequent slowdowns. Profit taking near the final hour reduced best gains in most cases.

Further cheerfulness over the election results, combined with improvement in the business outlook, brokers said, tended to buoy speculative and investment sentiment.

Prominent on the upside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Republic Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, United Air Lines, Sharp & Dohme, du Pont, and Allied Chemical.

Rails, coppers, and oils were only a shade higher. Utility and tire company issues were a trifle mixed.

Bond Market Active

Continued demand for selected rail, utility and industrial corporate bonds imparted strength in spots in a farily active week-end market today.

With tpo-grade bonds at unusually high levels for recent decades, buyers seemed to be roaming through the list in search of issues situated to fare best from the rising trend in business. Much of the buying went into rail issues which weresevered depressed in the first half of this year when many roads failed to earn their charges.

Gains ran to around 2 points at one time in Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Ameriacn Water Works 6s, Anaconda Copper 4½s Central Railroad of New Jersey 4s, International Telephone 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4.s

U. S. Treasury loans, prominent in the earlier stages of the recovery movement, again lagged behind private liens.

Some Argentine issues were in demand in the foreign list, causing moderate price mark-ups.

Total of 215,110 Wheat Growers Ask For 1939 Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation announced that its wheat reserve set up to meet possible crop losses in 1939 totaled 1,945,000 bushels Nov. 4.

On that date, 215,110 growers had applied for insurance on next year's crop and 68,571 had paid their premiums, Leroy K. Smith, corporation manager, said. Premiums are invested in a wheat reserve to meet crop losses from unavoidable hazards.

Mr. Smith said 2,000 premiums were being received daily, but he warned farmers that the deadline is Nov. 19, except in cases where the premium notice carries a later expiration date.

The Kansas City office reported that it had received 192,946 applications and that 65,640 growers had paid premiums representing 1,841,000 bushels of wheat.

Kansas growers contributed the largest amount to the reserve, with 471,000 bushels as premium payments from 10,029 growers. Texas was second with about 302,000 bushels paid in by 2,487 growers.

The Minneapolis office received 17,763 applications and premium payments from 2,413 growers, giving a wheat reserve of 99,000 bushels.

Mr. Smith said, however, that the Minneapolis office would receive applications on spring-planted wheat until early spring and that estimated applications would total 75,000.

The Washington office had received 4,401 applications and premium payments from 518 growers, with a 5,000 bushel wheat reserve set up.

American Gas & Electric To Retire Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—American Gas & Electric Co. has called for redemption on Dec. 21 at 106 an amount of $10,000,000 of its 5 per cent debentures, due 90 years from now.

Funds for retirement of the debentures have been acquired in cash through recent refunding operations of the company's subsidiaries, it was pointed out.

The company's plants are in the East, South and mid-west.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
December	8.62	8.65	8.61	8.62	+.04
January	8.53	8.56	8.52	8.52	+.02
March	8.55	8.57	8.52	8.52	+.02
May	8.34	8.39	8.34	8.34	+.04
July	8.21	8.24	8.20	8.21	+.03
October	7.99	8.00	7.96	7.98	+.02

Spots 8.27, up 9 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Jan	4.81	4.83	4.81	4.83	+.07
Mar	4.82	4.85	4.83	4.85	+.07
May	4.84	4.85	4.84	4.85	+.07

Spots 5.13, up 8 points.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Wool top futures were featureless in quiet trading today.

Futures closed unchanged to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
March	83.6	83.6	83.1b
May	83.8	83.8	83.5b

Spot standard tops 85.0, unchanged.

b-Bid.

Cyanamid Buys Property

NEW YORK—American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. has purchased from Seaboard Air Line Railway a 72-acre tract of land at Georgetown, S. C., and from the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company the buildings situated thereon, H. L. Derby, president of the corporation, has announced that construction and remodeling will begin soon. The first unit to be installed will consist of production of sulphate pulp for a rotogravure used for water purposes and in the manufacture of paper.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Nov. 9 (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 482,690, decrease 1,260; bullion 127,796, decrease 16; reserves 45,614, increase 1,245; public deposits 15,917, increase 1,805; private deposits 145,001, decrease 914; government securities 161,571, decrease 815; other securities 22,082, increase 489. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 9[illegible] per cent compared with 27.3 last week.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	60¼	60	60¼	+ ½
123¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	1	49	49	49	+ ¼
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	8	12⅝	12½	12½	
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
30	16¾	Addressog (1.40)	4	28½	28	28	
67¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	67⅞	67	67⅞	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 10
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany-pf xw	19	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	9	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ¼
17¼	8	Alleghany pf $40 ww	6	14	13¾	14	+ ½
19½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	20	19⅛	20	+ ½
28⅞	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	64	29¾	29	29¾	+1⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
197	126	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	193½	193	193	+1
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	17	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
13½	4½	Allied Strs	18	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	— ⅜
55⅜	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	25	53¾	52⅞	53⅜	+ ⅝
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	19¾	19⅜	19¾	Nov 10
197	126	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	193½	193	193	+1
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	17	14	13¼	14	+ ⅜
13½	4½	Allied Strs	18	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	— ⅜
55⅜	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	25	53¾	52⅞	53⅜	+ ⅝
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	19¾	19⅜	19¾	Nov 10
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Nov 10
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	10	72	71⅞	71⅞	+ ¼
29½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
23⅛	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	8	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	23	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
52	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	7	52	50½	52	+1
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	101	101	101	— ¾
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175¾	176⅞	175⅞	Nov 10
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	8	33¾	33½	33¾	+1⅛
57¾	27	Am Cr&F pf (2½e)	4	57	56⅛	56⅛	Nov 10
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Chle (.55e)	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
110¾	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	110⅜	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	124	123½	124	Nov 9
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8½	8½	8½	Nov 4
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	3	14	14	14	+ ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	19	13	12½	13	+ ½
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	Am European	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 2
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	2	20½	20½	20½	
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	2	14⅞	14½	14⅞	Nov 9
5⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
34	12	Am Hi & L pf	1	32	32	32	—1⅝
44½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	Nov 10
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
8¾	4⅛	Am International	11	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
78½	44	Am Locomot pf	1	79	79	79	+ ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	8	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	11	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	9	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	+ ⅜
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	17	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
41½	16½	Am P&L $5pf(2½ks)	1	40	40	40	+ ½
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	41	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	13½	Am Roll Mill	141	24½	23⅜	24½	+1⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf	6	78⅛	77	77½	+1
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	4	23⅜	22¼	22½	— ⅛
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	43	58¼	57⅝	58	+1
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	136	136	13C	Nov 9
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	4	61	60	61	+ ¼
38	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	19	38⅞	37¼	37¾	+1
11¾	6⅜	Am Stores	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Nov 10
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	26½	26½	26½	
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	103¾	103¼	103¼	
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20½	20⅜	20½	Nov 9
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	149½	149	149¾	+ ⅞
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	87	87	87	
91⅝	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	7	91	90¾	91	+ ⅝
151½	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Nov 9
8¾	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Wat Wks	27	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89	88	89	Nov 1
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	7	7	7	
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	4	44¾	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	17	9¼	9	9	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
42½	21	Anaconda	104	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	63	63	63	Nov 10
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	
20½	10	Andes Copper	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3½	3½	3½	Nov 9
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	29½	29½	29½	
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	24	6⅛	6	6	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	50½	50½	50½	—1½
94½	66	Arm Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
51⅞	24¼	Armstrong Cork	18	52¾	52	52¾	+1⅜
13	5½	Arnold Const (.8e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
6¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ½
73½	56	Assd DG.2pf	1	65½	65½	65½	Nov 9
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	39	39	39	Nov 10
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	24	44¾	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	9	68	67¼	68	+1
29⅞	14	Ati Coast L (1½g)	8	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅝
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 9
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	12¾	12½	12¾	Nov 4
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	12	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	— ¼
9⅝	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	21	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	48	47¾	47¾	
65½	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	67½	67½	67½	+2
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	5	5	5	— ¼
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 10
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	27	5⅞	5¾	5¾	

B

15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	28	14¾	14⅜	14½	
11	5	Balt & Ohio	17	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	10¼	10	10⅛	— ¼
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Nov 10
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	7	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	18	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	11	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115½	4½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	5	115	115	115	Nov 10
9	5¼	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8¾	Bendix Aviation	20	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	3	19⅛	19	19	
54⅜	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	11	55½	54¾	55½	+ ⅜
75½	39¾	Beth Steel	125	77⅜	76½	77⅜	+2⅜
118¼	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
113½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+2⅜
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	8	28⅜	27½	27½	—1¼
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(1¼e)	7	24⅜	24	24	Nov 10
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	88	19⅜	18⅜	19¾	+1⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	18	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¾
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores	2	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	4	18	18	18	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	10	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 4
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	6	28	27⅞	28	
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (⅜e)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	29	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	12	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
40¾	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Nov 10
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
2¾	1¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Nov 10
13½	5½	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	12¾	12¼	12¼	
27	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1¼
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	5	14¼	14	14	Nov 10
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	7	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	18	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	2	25⅜	25½	25½	Nov 10
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	23	19⅞	19⅜	19½	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
10	5½	Butler Bros	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Nov 10
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	52	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	6	Byers (A M) Co	18	15⅜	15	15	+ ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	10	19	18½	19	+ ⅜

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
20½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	5	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	
8¾		Canad Pacific	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36	35½	35½	Nov 10
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	8	8¾	8½	8⅝	Nov 10
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Sti (.30e)	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carrier&xGen (.15e)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	3	97	95½	97	+3
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	15	50¼	49½	49¾	— ⅜
106¾	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Nov 10
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	20	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Nov 10
16½	14¼	Celotex Corp (new)	27	16	15⅜	16	
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	23	23	23	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	25	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
14	7	Cent R R N J	4	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
6⅝	3¼	Century Rib M	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 26
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	52½	52	52½	+ ½
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	17	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	18	Champ Pap & F	15	33¼	32½	33	+1⅜
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Nov 10
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	35	36	35¼	35⅝	— ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	6	88½	87	88¼	+2⅛
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	6	43⅜	42⅞	43½	— ⅛
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov 3
4	½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3¼	3	3¼	Nov 9
1⅝	¾	Chi & N West	2	1	1	1	
5¼		Chi & N West pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 10
1¼	¼	Chi Grt West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	⅝	Nov 10
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	19	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
19	6⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	2	18½	18½	18½	
39½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	39	38¾	38¾	Nov 9
46	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅝
1¼	½	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 31
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
10⅞	3¼	Childs Co	70	12⅜	10¼	12¼	+3

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	58	88	87	87⅞	+1
13½	7¾	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
29¼	24	City Stores	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	4	26	25¾	25¾	Nov 10
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	1	30	30	30	Nov 10
60¼	42½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	10	58⅞	58	58½	+ ¼
25¾	10⅜	Cluett Peabody(.55e)	4	23½	22½	22½	Nov 10
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	137½	136½	136½	Nov 10
61¼	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
17	7½	Colgate-Palm P(1½a)	6	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
103⅛	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	2	102½	102½	102¾	Nov 10
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	12	38½	37½	37½	Nov 10
23¾	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
22⅜	13	Colum B'castB(.90e)	3	18⅞	18	18⅞	Nov 7
9⅞	5½	Colum G & El	32	8½	8¼	8¼	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	80	79	79	Nov 10
19	9	Col Pict vte (2½g%f)	3	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
35½	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Nov 10
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5⅛	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	Nov 10
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	17½	16½	17½	+1
95¾	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Nov 3
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	6	22¼	22	22	+ ⅜
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97	97	97	—1½
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	10	42	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	116	115½	115½	Nov 9
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	6	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
36¼	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36½	36¼	36¼	
1⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
35¾	21¾	Cont Oil Del (1)	13	31⅝	30⅝	31	— ⅛
29½	10	Cont Steel	5	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	59	68	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
176	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	176	176	176	Nov 10
53⅝	23¼	Coty Inc	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
42½	19	Crane Co	18	41⅜	40¾	40⅞	+ ½
117	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ¾
29½	21⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	2	29½	29½	29½	Nov 10
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	1	9	9	9	— ¼
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4

Commerce and Finance

Continued Business Upturn Expected, at Least Into the Spring

Business and Industry

South Australian Finances Improve; Outlook Is Better

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Presenting his ninth budget speech to Parliament the Premier and Treasurer, Mr. Richard L. Butler, said there was a record revenue of £12,460,936 in 1937-38, the year ending with a surplus of £126,545. For 1938-39, however, Mr. Butler forecasts a deficit of £227,189. Revenue in this period is expected to reach £12,517,140. The Premier does not take a pessimistic view of either the financial or business outlook, not only in South Australia, but the Commonwealth generally.

But Mr. Butler emphasizes that difficulties will be increased if loan money is continued to be spent on development works without a corresponding increase in revenue and population. "If, however, loan moneys are expended to provide improved social services for the present-day population alone," says the Premier, "then the added costs should not be passed on to posterity, but should be met out of taxation. There must be no shirking of our responsibilities if the heavy annual loss arising from our loan works is to be avoided.

Labor Factors Better

The Premier told Parliament that the movement to decentralize the industries of Australia was perhaps the most important event for many years in South Australian history and would strengthen and grow as long as they did not do anything politically which might hamper it. Apart from ecoonmic factors, the main reasons why new secondary industries had been established or were likely to be established in South Australia were the prevailing industrial conditions, moderation of labor, freedom from strikes, and the skill and industry of workmen.

No increased taxation was proposed in the budget as to impose it without any real justification would only have a depressing effect in industry. Moreover, on December 15 approximately £63,000,000 of Commonwealth securities would mature and arrangements would have to be made for a conversion loan, of which South Australia's share would be £6,650,000.

Although the South Australian Government would not join hands in any way with inflationists they believe that a policy of deflation would be almost equally unwise. For the time their motto should be "Hold on to what we have already achieved."

Conditions Much Improved

"The depression of 1931," continued the Premier, "is still so close to us that some people are prone to take the pessimistic view and to see in every slight business retrogression a recurrence of those difficult times.

"This I strongly deprecate, because the financial and economic condition of Australia today is not comparable with what it was in 1930. That year revealed a colossal weakness not only in Government finance, but in the whole of our financial structure. Governments had borrowed and spent lavishly, banks had over-advanced on inflated securities, credit in almost every industry had become unduly liberal."

"What is the position today? Australian Governments as a whole have, over a period of years, been able to balance their budgets. Loan expenditure has been kept at a reasonable level. Financial institutions have kept credit within reasonable bounds. In fact, during the last four years they have been able to build up strong reserves to enable them to meet those periodical difficulties such as the one now prevailing. Whereas in 1930 people had become somewhat 'panicky,' today there is a quiet sense of confidence and security."

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10

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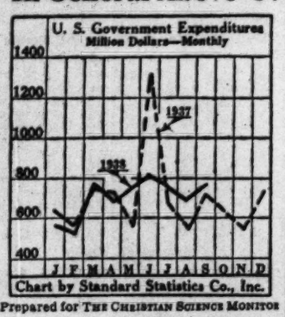
U. S. Expenditures In General Above '37



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The accompanying chart compares monthly federal expenditures this year with 1937. This year's spending has in general been above the 1937 monthly totals, except for June, when the 1937 total went above $1,300,000,000.

Retail Business Increases but Is Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The vagaries of the weather accounted for a spotty and irregular trend in the past week's retail trade, said Dun & Bradstreet in their weekly business survey.

"There was little uniformity in trade activity reports from different sections of the country," the survey commented, "although the majority of stores showed some gain over last week and last year because of the inclusion of election day totals.

"Cold accelerated the distribution of seasonal merchandise in some areas, but rain and record high November temperatures discouraged buying of cold weather needs in others.

"Comparisons with the corresponding week of 1937 were again influenced by the changed date of election day. Sales volume on the holiday varied from 8 per cent above to 20 per cent below last year's election day, but in many stores was more than double the volume for Tuesday of this week a year ago.

"The average showing for the full week was therefore somewhat better than last year, with the gain falling between 1 and 7 per cent.

"Nearly all branches of the wholesale market were busier than in the previous week. The chief gains were in Christmas merchandise, although some markets reported requests for immediate shipment of winter merchandise the most numerous in weeks.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of Nov. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.4 per cent during the week ended November 5, largely because of weakening prices for farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline offset the gain of the preceding week and placed the all-commodity index at 77.3 per cent of the 1926 average. The combined index of over 800 price series is 0.6 per cent below a month ago and 7.8 per cent below a year ago.

With the exception of the sharp declines in the farm products and foods groups, little change was registered in the group classifications. Metals and metal products declined 0.6 per cent and chemicals and drugs dropped 0.4 per cent. The hides and leather products and building materials groups rose 0.2 per cent. Textile products, fuel and lighting materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

Largely because of the decline in prices of agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index fell 0.8 per cent during the week.

Commodity groups	Nov. 5 1938	Oct. 29 1938	Nov. 6 1937	Nov. 7 1936
All commodities	77.3	77.6	83.8	81.3
Farm products	67.2	68.2	77.7	84.2
Foods	72.9	73.8	84.3	82.6
Hides and leather products	95.3	95.1	104.2	96.2
Textile products	65.9	65.9	71.6	71.7
Fuel and lighting materials	75.2	75.2	78.9	77.4
Metals and metal products	95.3	95.9	95.1	86.5
Building materials	90.0	89.8	94.4	87.5
Chemicals and drugs	76.3	76.6	80.1	81.6
Housefurnishing goods	87.1	87.1	92.2	83.3
Miscellaneous	72.4	72.4	75.5	72.0
Raw materials	70.7	71.3	78.6	82.1
Semimanufactured articles	76.2	76.2	81.1	76.8
Finished products	81.0	81.2	87.0	81.9
All commodities other than farm products	79.8	79.7	85.1	80.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.2	81.3	84.3	80.3

DPMA Announces Advance In Resale Butter Prices

CHICAGO (AP)—The Dairy Products Marketing Association, Inc., producer co-operative financed with Federal funds, has announced a schedule of prices at which it will resell butter about 4 cents a pound higher than it paid in accumulating supplies in the open market the last few months.

Resale butter in Chicago, Detroit and Toledo trade will range from 28 cents a pound for 89 score grade to 29¾ for 92 score. The D. P. M. A. paid approximately 25½ cents for 92 score butter in Chicago.

Offers at New York and Jersey City ranged from 28¾ to 30½; at other eastern markets from 28¼ to 30¼; at Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, and Omaha from 27½ to 29¼ and on the Pacific Coast from 27 to 30¾.

The minimum selling prices for December will be ¼ cent higher.

Int'l Nickel Co. of Canada

NEW YORK (AP)—International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., for the September quarter reported net income of $7,552,123 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 48 cents a common share. This compared with net profit of $6,618,486 or 42 cents a common share in the preceding quarter and $13,030,028 or 86 cents a common share in the like 1937 quarter.

Free Enterprise Fully Respected, Declares Arnold

NEW YORK (AP)—Assurance that the Government's policy toward business fully respects the nation's tradition of "free and independent enterprise" was given to the Academy of Political Science by Thurman Arnold, Assistant U. S. Attorney General in charge of anti-trust law enforcement.

Regarding recent monopoly investigations and prosecutions, he told the 58th annual meeting of the Academy that "clarification of the law will come only with enforcement; it will not precede enforcement."

For 40 years, he continued, concentration of business has been permitted in the United States, "and now we are in a process something like unscrambling eggs. You must unscramble eggs with a certain amount of care."

William L. Ransom, former President of the American Bar Association, said, "American business men, all elements in American life, should welcome and aid a fair and constructive re-examination of the fundamentals and objectives of the Sherman (Anti-Trust) Act."

Since the Act became law 50 years, ago, he said, national advertising governmental policies, and the development of large-scale financing have "tended to develop and foster large units and to close the doors of opportunity to small business."

Roswell Magill, Columbia University law professor and former Secretary of the Treasury, warned against use of taxing power for other than revenue purposes, saying:

"Since so many complexities are inherent in the tax system itself, extreme prudence would counsel that the tax system should never be used as a vehicle of social or economic reform; the risk of complete failure due to inability to forecast and evaluate all consequences is too great."

Street Hopes for Legislation More Favorable to Business

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street speculators, intellectual and otherwise, are busy trying to draw financial and stock market conclusions from the election surprise, and here are some of their thoughts.

The first question will be how the Administration takes its set-back. It may get more anti-business, which is bearish, but it may step up relief outlays, in order to support its apparently waning fortunes, which is bullish. The WPA is now putting out about $200,000,000 a month, an all-time peak rate, and the PWA and the U. S. Housing Authority have yet to get their programs into full swing. The guess is that WPA outlays will now taper, partly because elections are over, partly because the money is running out faster than schedule and Congress will probably put more strings to the next grant.

The expectation is that a more conservative Congress will not be tied down by much financial conservatism, but rather that it will want to control the spending itself. This, however, though meaning a return to a more old-fashioned type of pork distribution, might also mean a smaller distribution, for the President might not be so keen to spend when he didn't have such a free hand.

See Favorable Legislation

On the other hand, the next Congress is not expected to be as amenable as recent ones to such surprise legislation as upsets business. It is readily conceded that not much of the legislation of recent years, so obnoxious to the Street, is likely to be rescinded or even modified very much. On the other hand, it is felt likely that further surprise-and-pressure legislation of the "must" type is now unlikely. This kind of legislation, it is felt, scares business, and even the thought of it. If Congress will only stalemate itself, and do nothing important, even though it doesn't strip down any of the regulatory machinery it has already set up, the Street will be largely satisfied, which is to say, bullish.

Among the changes which are hoped for is a more liberal attitude toward the utilities. The current program of pleasing the South and West with loans-and-grants for the construction of competing municipal systems might be damped down. The ever-widening program of huge hydro projects without markets might be stopped, though the projects already started might be completed. TVA's Gilbertsville, for example, might be permanently shelved, and further power installations at Bonneville, which is still in theory a flood control project.

Further endless expansion of SEC jurisdiction into new fields might also be stopped, leaving the Commission to consolidate its bureaucratic gains in the fields of stock exchange regulation, over-the-counter, utilities, and investment trusts.

Tax Changes May Help

There is hope that some fairer adjustment of the capital-gains tax might be made, such as has been impossible with recent Congresses. Downward adjustment of the maximum surtax rates also might encourage some private capital to return to investment channels. An early recovery in the volume of new flotations is expected, with a larger proportion of private to institutional buyers than has been present for years.

In general there is a feeling that private confidence, once released from the continual fear of surprise adverse legislation, may begin to put to use the huge credit basis created in recent years. Commercial loans should begin to pick up from here on. (The New York Reserve Bank estimates that $160,000,000 of capital flotations, since Spring have gone to the retirement of commercial loans). The velocity of circulation of bank deposits, now at an all-time low, might show an upturn.

The business prospects are thought much bettered by the political prospects of less governmental interference in business. The O'Mahoney Committee investigation may not be so scathing. Sentiment in the steel trade is reported by the Iron Age much improved. The automobile industry is thought cheered by Murphy's defeat, the textile industry by New England's political resurgence.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The London Stock Exchange is not always a reliable political indicator. But at this moment it is sharing the main preoccupation of the whole country—the extent and cost of further rearmament. Since the Munich agreement was reached, the ordinary shares of Vickers, the leading British armament group, have jumped 25 per cent. Other heavy industrial stocks, and base metal shares too, have made good progress.

On the other hand, British Government stocks are only now recovering from their heavy falls a fortnight ago. War Loan 3½ per cent, for example, is still under par, if allowance is made for accrued interest. This situation sums up the view of the Stock Exchange, so far as it can form one at all at this juncture.

In fact, the City wants to know a number of things which will only be revealed as Parliament in its new session takes action. How quickly will rearmament be accelerated? How will its financing be divided between higher taxation and further borrowing? Will business be brought under some form of national mobilization, with limitation on profits and dividends? Will the new capital market be more strictly controlled in future? These are the questions which it is asking, and they explain why there is little interest in the London stock market, apart from rearmament specialities.

But there are other angles to the acceleration of arms spending apart from the share market. We now have 13 per cent of the insured population unemployed. At a guess, we probably have 10 per cent at least of our productive capacity unoccupied, which if put to work could increase our national income by £500,000,000. The present arms program is costing £1,500,000,000 over five years. Consequently, the average rate of expenditure could be increased from £300,000,000 to £800,000,000 without any positive inflationary consequences, even after allowing for the inevitable frictions involved in switching unemployed resources over to arms production.

The figures, however, are decidedly unpleasant to contemplate, and next April's budget prospect is unenviable. There is already some sign of a reduction in taxable capacity, for industrial profits have begun to fall. But it would be unfair to exaggerate the extent of industrial recession in Britain.

Industrial Output

Until May, business activity had been falling rather steeply, but since then conditions have been very steady. The crisis played havoc with new orders in some branches of industry in September. The value of building plans approved by 144 local authorities in September was 25 per cent lower than for the corresponding month of 1937. Luxury trades, such as West End stores and hotels, also suffered severely.

But the fact remains that ever since the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production began to improve in June, British industry has at least maintained an even keel. For this reason, most British investors have their eyes glued on Wall Street and American industrial reports.

There are two rival schools of Dow theorists here, one of which reaches conventional bullish conclusions about Wall Street's latest "highs," while the other declares that the rise is a mere tertiary rally, which will be followed by the resumption of a primary downswing.

Apart from these faction fights, however, there is great concern about the future relations of sterling with the dollar, and about the prospects of the Anglo-American trade agreement. Reports here refer to the concern expressed in Washington regarding the fall of the pound. But there has been no less concern in many quarters in London at the tactics of the British exchange control.

It is held that in allowing the rate to recover so sharply to $4.77½ in the week of Oct. 17, the control was overanxious to squeeze the bears, and missed a chance of strengthening its resources. The highest practical level for sterling, according to some views, is $4.75, and others declare that a lower rate is called for.

It is acknowledged that recent behaviour of sterling, and its continued vulnerability to European politics, may well constitute a source of discomfort in Washington. Yet there is nothing hypocritical in the British desire first to keep sterling within manageable limits, and secondly to reach a trade agreement with the United States. Doubtless the economic advantages of the best practicable trade pact between the two countries would be limited.

Between them, the Ottawa preferences and the most favoured nation clause make it difficult to give any specific advantage for American exports to Great Britain. But comparable difficulties exist on the other side. Whatever the outcome may be, the majority opinion here—as opposed to the high protectionist school of thought—will be keenly disappointed if the negotiations are not attended by positive results.

Treasury Buys Stock

In view of the fall in sterling, the agreement of the British Treasury to a deal involving the purchase of 2,200,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each in F. W. Woolworth & Company, Limited, from an individual holder in the United States has created especial interest. The American Woolworth company is not involved in the transaction, and will continue to control the British company through its holding of 15,810,000 shares out of 30,000,000 in issue. The current market value of this block, at 59s. per share, is approximately £6,500,000 and the shares will be offered to the public at a price slightly below the current market quotations. The sponsors of the deal, Philip Hill & Partners, Limited, have almost monopolized the big public issues of recent months. These include Odeon Theatres, Covent Garden Properties, and Beechams Pills. The firm is not among the traditional City finance houses. Indeed, its premises are situated among the clubs of the West End, and its success in obtaining issue business when so little has been about obviously testifies to its enterprising methods which many of the City firms, grounded in other traditions, could scarcely hope to rival.

Watch U. S. Steel

While British investors are watching the continued rise in American steel operations with considerable interest, a controversy is proceeding here over the level of steel prices. These have been stabilized by the British Iron and Steel Federation until the end of the present year, and consumers appear to be delaying new orders until a decision is taken for 1939.

On the other hand, the steel spokesmen are trying to convey the impression that price reductions will be unwarranted, or at the best of small extent. This line of argument reached its apotheosis in a recent speech by the chairman of United Steel Companies, who declared that prices should be related to costs, and that reduced prices would not be followed by any stimulation of demand.

This line of argument, which assumes that the demand for steel is completely inelastic, and that the present high price is not affecting the cost structure of steel-consuming industries, has created some astonishment. The steel industry's profits during the past year have been good, and might have been better but for excessive buying of raw materials when prices were high last year. There is, accordingly, growing concern that a conflict of interest may develop between the monopolistically organized steel industry and the consumer.

Substantial Rise In Business Seen Throughout U. S.

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said business had started an upward swing.

"Washington is the clearing house of the nation on business information," he said, "and by statistical report, telegraph and telephone, we are hearing stories from every part of the country that point to a considerable upturn."

Asked specifically about the railroads, he commented their revenues were "picking up some." He added "those now in receivership and many more will need to have their capital structure reset through reorganization. If this is to be done within a reasonable time, legislation will be necessary."

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street and Washington economists, with few exceptions, are looking for continuing business recovery, at least into the spring with prospects for further gains regarded as "good."

While there is general reluctance to try to look farther ahead than six months, some think the outlook for an upward cycle lasting "a couple of years" or more are very hopeful.

A canvass of candid, off-the-record opinion among expert business analysts, both in the Federal Administration, and in business and financial offices of Wall Street, found a widespread expectation that the gaining momentum in heavy goods would carry on in the main, at least for several months, barring unforeseen upsets.

One of the Government's veteran economists said:

"We have the best basis for stable recovery now that we have had since perhaps 1926. We have a reasonably balanced price structure. There is an absence of speculation which might throw things out of balance."

The automobile and building industries are regarded as key factors. The motor industry, it is explained, has entered its new model season with exceptionally low dealers stocks, and optimistic estimates of consumer response, coincident with opening of the New York automobile show. How cars move out in consumers hands early next year, of course, will tell the story.

Home construction, aided by FHA loans, has shown striking gains in the past several months. Some of the Washington experts say that considering the momentum already gained, and the volume of savings of prospective home owners, this major consumer of heavy materials and provider of jobs may be viewed with genuine optimism.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States interpreted the results of Tuesday's election as a "go-slow" signal, reassuring to business.

In its bi-weekly review, the Chamber said business "takes heart" in the prospect that the incoming Congress will direct its efforts to "real recovery" rather than "experiments and reforms."

"The go-slow signal given by the voters is reassuring to business. Ignoring party labels the voters have signified a desire for a more realistic and deliberate approach to national problems," the survey said.

This, it declared, implied that "ill-advised and hastily-drawn" legislation affecting business will meet closer study and face stiffer resistance in Congress.

"As business sees it, this expression of public sentiment indicates a loss of faith in planned economy and vast public spending as a means of restoring prosperity."

The election was viewed also as indicative of an "increasing antipathy toward coercive and compulsory legislation; and a desire to remove some of the legislative handicaps which are preventing a broader expansion of business and employment."

Week's Auto Output Exceeds 1937 Period

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Ward's Automotive Reports said that automobile production this week totaled 86,300 units. It was the first time this year that output has exceeded the comparable period of 1937.

Assemblies last week totaled 80,030 units and for the week ending November 13, 1937, aggregated 83,325 cars and trucks.

The survey cited the fact this is the third consecutive week in which production has increased and added that a further advance is expected before output "settles back for the winter period."

Commodity Loans To Top $500,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal lending agencies indicated that loans to farmers on commodities withheld from market for the purpose of bolstering prices would exceed $500,000,000 by next spring.

To date approximately $400,000,000 has been obligated on cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn, butter, and other loans.

Prospects that new corn loans to be made this winter might require more than $150,000,000 caused Jesse H. Jones, Chairman, to announce that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would provide the Commodity Credit Corporation with any additional funds it might need.

Dominion Parley To Discuss Wheat Marketing Puzzle

OTTAWA (CP)—The best agricultural, business and financial knowledge in Canada and abroad will be mobilized in Winnipeg, Dec. 12-16, for an attack on the problem of marketing exportable natural products, Premier John Bracken of Manitoba said here.

An attempt will be made to study and bring to the knowledge of all the people of the Dominion the serious problem created by falling world markets and increasing production with consequent low prices, he added.

Wheat Is Big Interest

Wheat will be the paramount interest of the conference, but it will deal with all natural products for which Canada must seek a market outside the Dominion.

"The situation with respect to wheat," Mr. Bracken said, "is that the world demand is dropping and production is increasing with the result that today it is selling for less than half the price of a year ago.

"World imports are down to 540,000,000 bushels from 760,000,000 bushels a year ago, and world production is higher than it ever was. The price is now around 60 cents a bushel at Fort William, which means about 40 cents to the producers.

"The Dominion Government guarantee of a minimum price of 80 cents a bushel at Fort William, which means a little better than 55 cents to the farmer, partially meets the situation at present.

Plan Means Loss

"But that will mean a loss of $40,000,000 or more to the Federal Treasury. There is now developing in central Canada an opposition to continuation of that policy.

"The problem arises—what is best for the nation to do?

"It is very obvious one of three things must happen: we must get wider markets, continue the guaranteed minimum price with its occasional risk of loss to the Government or we must face the consequences of a demoralized agriculture throughout the whole of Canada.

"The latter alternative would have to be considered in the light of all it means in the way of abandoned lands, increased railway deficits, heavier relief obligations and inability to handle the present debt structure."

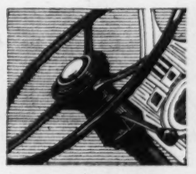
Phillips Petroleum Co.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that Phillips Petroleum Company, of Bartlesville, Okla., had agreed to stop representing that Phillips Gas "is tailored to fit climatic conditions."

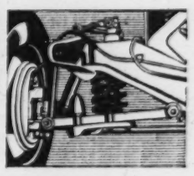
TAKE A LOOK ..THAT'S ALL DODGE ASKS!

SEE! NEW headlamps in front fenders for safer night driving! Better visibility in rain, fog, snow and dust!

SEE! NEW gearshift control near the steering wheel makes shifting as convenient as sounding the horn!



SEE! NEW Individual-Action front wheel springing, with Amola steel springs, gives a thrilling new ride!



LOOK! NEW interior—wider, roomier! Clear front floor—pillow-type upholstery—stunning new hardware—many more refinements!

LOOK! NEW "Safety Light" Speedometer with a lighted bead which glows green up to 30; amber from 30 to 50; red beyond 50!

LOOK! NEW *invisible* luggage compartment—*completely concealed*, yet is actually 27 per cent larger than old "trunk style" compartment!

ONCE every so often somebody builds a product so outstanding that it tells its own exciting story far better than mere words can ever tell it.

We honestly think that the new 1939 Dodge Luxury Liner is so distinguished a style creation, has so many new features built into it, that it belongs in this surpassing company.

And so we say to the motorists of America: *"Take a Look—that's all Dodge asks!"* And we mean just that!

Before you decide on any car, *take a look* at what Dodge has to offer. *Take a look* with a critical eye and an appraising mind. *Take a look* at its thrilling new windstreamed beauty...its luxurious new interiors, bigger and roomier than ever before...at all its exciting new engineering ideas, only a few of which are pictured here!

Take a look at all this...and THEN—*take a look* at the price tag! Here's where you'll get the surprise of your life—for this bigger, finer, more luxurious car is priced *even lower than last year's Dodge!*

Tune in on the Major Bowes Original Amateur Hour, Columbia Network, Thursdays, 9 to 10 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.

DODGE *Luxury Liner*

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Acme Wire vtc (1e)	29	29	29
200	Aero Sup Mfg B	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ainsworth	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Air Assoc (.47½e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	73½	73½	73½
40	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	66⅛	66¼	66½
150	Alum Co Am	122	121½	121½
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114	114	114
100	Alum Goods (.55e)	14½	14½	14½
50	Alum Ind	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
800	Alum Ltd	145½	144¾	145½
1000	Am Airlines	22	21¾	21⅞
1900	Am Centrifugal	1¾	1⅜	1¾
25	AmCitP&LA (1⅞h)	30	30	30
100	Am Cit P&LA (2.06h)	30	30	30
200	Am Cit P&L B	2½	2⅜	2⅜
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	29¾	29½	29¾
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.55e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2100	Am Gas&El (1.40)	36½	36¼	36½
25	Am G&E pf (6)	114½	114½	114½
800	Am Gen	5¾	5⅝	5¾
150	Am Laun Mch (.80)	18½	18½	18½
200	Am L&T (1.20)	17⅝	17½	17⅝
100	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Republics (.10e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Am Seal-Kap (.20e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1500	Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Superpow pf	24	24	24
100	Ang-Wupp (.20e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3½	3⅜
300	Ark Nat Gas pf	6	6	6
700	Ashland O&R (.40)	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	Asso El Ind (.362e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1700	Asso G & El A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Asso G & El pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Atl Cst Line Co (3g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
500	Atlas Ply	23⅞	23	23⅞
1600	Austin Silver M	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Avery & Sons (1.40e)	5½	5½	5½
900	Aviation & Tran	3⅜	3¼	3¼
30	Axton-Fis A	43	42	42
200	Babcock & Wil	34½	34¼	34⅜
400	Baldwin Loco war	7½	7½	7½
100	Baldwin Rub	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Bardst'n Dis	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Barium Stl Stl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Basic Dolomite	7¼	7	7¼
200	Bath Iron Wks	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	Beaunit Mills	5½	5½	5½
200	Beech Aircr	3½	3½	3½
1000	Bell Aircr	21¾	21⅝	21¾
25	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	117¾	117¼	117¾
200	Bellanca Aircr	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
100	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Birdsbor S Fdy	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Bliss (E W)	13⅞	13¾	13¾
50	Bliss & Laugh	21¾	21¾	21¾
600	Blue Ridd cv pf (3h)	44	43½	43¾
50	Borne Scrym (1½e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Bowm-Bilt H	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
300	BowmBilt H 2pf	3½	3½	3½
2300	Breeze Corp	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2900	Brewst Bren (.30e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
2200	Bridgpt Mach	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100	Brill A	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Brown-F Dist	3	3	3
600	Brown Rubber	6⅞	6¾	6¾
100	Bruce Pr Pl	29	29	29
100	Buf NE&P pf (1.60)	21¾	21¾	21¾
50	Buf NE&P 1pf (5)	106½	106½	106½
300	Bunk Hill & S	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
200	Cab El Prod vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Can Marconi	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Carnegie Met	¾	¾	¾
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	88½	88½	88½
200	Carter (JW) (.45e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Casco Prod (1½e)	17¼	17¼	17¼
600	Catalin Am	3¾	3⅜	3¾
25	Celanese 1pf (3.53e)	89¾	89¾	89¾
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	90	90	90
400	Cen Ohio Stl (⅓e)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	87	87	87
1000	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	Cen St El 6% pf	5½	5¼	5¼
50	Chesebrough (4a)	115½	115½	115½
750	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	75	71½	75
1000	Chief Cons Mng	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
225	Childs pf	53	48¾	53
400	Cities Service	9	8⅞	9
100	City Auto Stpg	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500	Cleve Tract	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Club Al Uten	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Colon Develop	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Colo Fuel&I war	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
1900	Colum O&G	3½	3¼	3¼
500	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comm Wat Svc	2¾	2¾	2¾
2200	Cons Coppermin (¼e)	8⅜	8⅛	8¼
500	Cons Stl Corp	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
200	Cont Roll & Stl	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Cook Paint & V (.60)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Cooper-Bess	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Cosden Petrp pf	1	1	1
1300	Creole Pet (⅓a)	24⅛	23⅞	24
300	Crocker-Wh El M	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
800	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Dayton Rub (½e)	17	17	17
100	Darby Pet (.15e)	8½	8½	8½
200	Cuneo Press (2)	45	44¾	45
100	Crown Drug	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Derby Oil	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
50	Dayton Rub A (2m)	25¼	25¼	25¼
800	Distl Gask (.40)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	15¼	15¼	15¼
25	Duke Power (2¼e)	65	65	65
100	Durh Hos B	4½	4½	4½
200	Duro-Test (.10e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Eagle Pich Lead	14	14	14
50	East G&F 6pf	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	East G&F pr pf	26¾	26	26¾
100	Easy Wash MB	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Edis Br Strs (1)	17	16½	17
5600	El Bond & Sh	13⅜	13	13⅛
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	69¼	68¾	69¼
100	El Bond & Sh 1st pf (5)	63¾	63¼	63¾
100	El Pow As (.10a)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Emsco D&Eq (.70e)	11	10¾	11
400	Equity Corp	⅛	¾	¾
800	Esquire-Cor (1.20a)	11⅛	10¾	10¾
700	Fairchild Av (.15e)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
100	Fisk Rub	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Ford M Can A (1)	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Fruehauf Tra	12¼	12	12¼
100	Gilchrist (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Gen Alden Coal (⅜e)	6½	6½	6½
150	Godchaux Sug A (4)	30½	30	30
50	Gorh Inc pf	20¾	20¾	20¾
400	Gt Atl&P nv (4)	71	68	71
25	Gt Atl&P 1st pf (7)	124	124	124
100	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	39½	39½	39½
200	Groc Str Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
2900	GrummanAircE (1½e)	18	17½	18
1400	Guard Inv	¼	¼	¼
100	Gulf Oil (¾e)	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Hazeltine (.35)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
200	Hearn D Strs	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
50	Hearn D St pf (3)	29	29	29
900	Hecla Min (.15e)	11	10⅝	11
100	Helena Rub A (1)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1000	Holling Gold (.65a)	14½	14½	14½
175	Horn & Hard (1.40e)	35	35	35
40	Horn&Har 5%pf (5)	105¼	104¾	105¼
400	Humble Oil (1⅝e)	66	65⅞	66
100	Hummel-Ross F	4½	4½	4½
100	Hygrade Fd	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Hygrade Sylv	25	25	25
650	Ill Iowa Pow	5¼	5	5
300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6⅛	6	6
200	Ill Iowa Pow pf	21½	21½	21½
1200	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17¾	17⅝	17¾
200	Imp Tb Brit (1.223e)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
250	Ina Co N Am (2a)	68	68½	69
100	Int Hyd-El pf	21	21	21
300	Int Pap & Pow war	4¾	4½	4⅝
700	Internat Pet (1½a)	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
1400	Inter Radio (⅛e)	13⅝	13¼	13¼
100	Inter Rock Dr (2.44)	6	5¾	6
110	Inters Pow Del pf	6¼	6	6
300	Irving Air Ch	17	16¾	16¾
300	Jacobs (F L)	4¾	4¾	4¾
2100	Jones & Lau Stl	42½	30½	42
100	Ken-Rad T & L A	11	11	11
200	Kingston Prod	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
1300	Lake Shore M (4)	50⅝	49¾	49⅞
1000	Lakey Fdy & M	3⅜	3	3⅜
300	Lehigh C&N	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Line Material (.20e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
6100	Lockheed Aircr	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝
100	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	10	10	10
1400	Long Is Ltg	1⅝	1½	1½
75	Long Is L pf B (3)	33	33	33
1400	Louis L & E (.40)	7	7	7¼
500	Majestic Rad & T	1¼	1	1¼
200	McWill Dredg	18¾	18½	18¾
25	Mead John (.5a)	124½	124½	124½
800	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
900	Michigan G & O	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1500	Mid Kan Pet vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Mid St Pet A vtc	4¾	4¼	4¾
600	Mid St Pet B vtc	¾	¾	¾
400	Mid West Corp	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Mid West War	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Midland Stl	14½	14½	14½
100	Midvale	98	97	98
140	Minn Min & M	39⅝	39½	39⅝
560	Mock J Voeh	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Molybdenum	6¾	6¼	6¼
600	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
100	Moore Corp (1.60a)	37½	37½	37½
900	Mount City Cop	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Murray OhMfg (.15e)	11	11	11
200	Muskeg P Ring (⅜e)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
3	Nat Fuel G (.7i)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Nat Pb&L pf (6)	74¼	74¼	74¼
100	Nat Rub Mch	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Nat Sug Ref (1½e)	14	14	14
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Nat Un Rad	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Nestle Le Mur A	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	N H Clock	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	New Idea inc (.45e)	14½	14½	14½
100	Newmount Min (1½e)	84½	84½	84½
300	NY Shupbd Id sh	13¾	13	13
700	Niaf Hud Pow	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	85¼	85¼	85½
100	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	80	78½	80
100	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Hud B war	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Niag Sh Md B	6¼	6	6
500	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	59	58	59
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Nor Am L&P pf	57¼	57¼	57¼
700	Nor Am Ray A	25½	25½	25½
100	Nor Sta Pow A	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
400	No'west Eng (⅛e)	17	16¾	16¾
100	Ohio Brass M	30	30	30
100	Okla Nat Gas	12⅝	12½	12½
350	Okla Nat Gas pf	40	39½	40
50	Oldetyme Dist	1⅞	1¾	1¾
400	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	31¼	31¼	31¼
1400	Pan-Am Air (1)	15½	15	15½
1600	Pantepec Oil	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
200	Paramount Mot	4½	4¼	4½
200	PrkersbrgR&A (1.80)	15	15	15
700	Pennroad (⅛g)	2⅛	2	2
1600	Pa-Cent Airl	8⅞	8¾	8⅝
75	Pa P&L $7 pf	100¼	99½	99½
50	Pa Salt	156	156	156
180	PaWat & Pow (4½e)	73½	73½	73½
20	Pepperell	78½	78½	78½
200	Phoenix Sec	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Pitney-Bowes	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Pitts Metallu	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1100	Pitts Pl Gl	114	112¾	113¼
100	Plough Inc (.70e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Polaris Mng (.11e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Potrero Sugar	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Powdrell & Alex	4½	4½	4½
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Prud Investors	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	P S Ind $6 pf	28½	28	28
400	Raym Conc (1)	22⅛	22	22
200	Reybarn Inc (.30e)	4¾	4	4¾
400	Reynolds Inv	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Rice Stix Dry Gds	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Roosevelt Fd	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Royal Type (3)	74½	74½	74½
1200	Rutseless I & S	11	10⅝	11
100	Rutl I&S cv pf (2½)	39	38	39
500	St Regis Pap	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Salt Dome Oil	18	18	18
200	Scullin Stl war	2	2	2
600	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	⅞	⅞
1200	Seiberlig Rub	5¼	5	5¼
150	Selby Shoe (⅜e)	15	15	15
200	Selected Indus	1½	1½	1½
50	Selected Ind cv	12	12	12
150	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	75¼	75¼	75¼
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	74¾	74¾	74¾
1500	Seversky Airc	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
200	Shtauack-Denn	9½	9	9½
200	Sherw-Wms (2½a)	111¼	111	111¼
300	Simmons Har & Pt	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
500	Simplicity PPat	4½	4	4½
300	Solar Mfg	4¼	4⅛	4¼
2000	So Penn Oil (1½a)	31	31	31
300	So C Ed C pf2 (1⅜)	26	26	26
500	Southland Roy (.30e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Stand Cap&S (1.60)	18	17⅞	18
100	Std Dredg pf (1.60)	14¾	14¾	14¾
400	St Oil Kk (1)	17⅞	17¾	17¾
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	21	21	21
200	St Pow&Lt	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Stand Prod	11	11	11
200	Stand Stl Sprg	22¾	22¼	22¼
500	Stand Tube B	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1100	Sterling Inc (.20a)	4¼	4	4¼
50	Stetson (JB)	7	7	7
100	Sullivan Mach	12½	12½	12½
200	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Taggart	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
100	Tampa El (2.24)	34¼	34¼	34½
900	Tchnicolor (.85e)	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
50	Thew Shovel	15¾	15¾	15¾
50	Todd Shipyds (3e)	69	68¾	69
1100	Trans-Lux (.10e)	2½	2½	2½
400	Transwest Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Tubize Chat	11	11	11
200	Ulen & Co pf A	6½	6	6
300	Union Prem PS (1)	13⅜	13½	13⅜
3800	Un Cig Wh Strs	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1100	Unit Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	93	93	93
100	Unit Milk war	1⅛	1	1
200	Unit Lt&Pow A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Unit Lt & P pf	31¼	31	31¼
100	Unit Prof Sh	4	⅞	⅞
100	Unit Shipyds A	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
400	Unit Shipyds B	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	85	83¾	85
30	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44½	43½	44½
100	U S & Int Sec	1	1	1
1400	U S Foil B	7¼	7¾	7¾
100	U S Lines pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	U S Play Cd (1a)	32	32	32
900	Unit Verde Ext	1	⅞	⅞
500	Unit Wall P (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Univ Corp vtc	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Utd Ic & Ind pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Valspar Corp	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Valspar pf (1k)	34	34	34
200	Venezuel Pet	1	1	1
300	Vogt Mfg	10	9¾	10
1300	West Air Exp	4¼	4	4⅛
150	Wolverine Port Cem	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5200	Wright Harg (.40a)	7¾	7⅝	7¾

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
6	Ala Pow 5s '68	91	90½	91
7	Am G&E 5s 2028	108	107½	108
14	Am P&L 6s 2016	88	88½	88½
1	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	101¼	101¼	101¼
35	Ark P&L 5s '56	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
2	As G&E 5s '50	37½	37	37
1	As G&E 5s '68	36	36	36
2	As G&E 4½s '49 C	34½	34¼	34¼
12	Baldw L 6s'50	108½	107	107
1	Bell Tel Can 5s'55a	111¼	111¼	111¼
8	Birm El 4½s'68	89¾	89	89¾
14	Caro P&L 5s'56	98½	97¾	98½
1	Cen IllPS 5s'56e	104	104⅜	104⅝
1	Cen Ill PS5s'56e	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
1	Cen Ill PS 5s'68g	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Cen IllPS 4½s'67f	102	101½	101⅝
5	Cen OhL&P 5s'50	102	102	102
14	Cen P&L 5s'56	98	97⅝	98
1	Cen Pow 5s'57d	87	87	87
23	Cen St El 5½s'54	36½	36	36
2	Cen St El 5s'48	37½	37½	37½
1	Cen St P&L 5½s'57	55½	55½	55½
6	Cit S P & L 5½s'49	76⅞	76¼	76⅞
23	Cit S Pow 5½s'52	76⅜	76	76¼
3	Com P & L 5s '57	78	77¼	78
2	Com P S 5s '60 A	101	101	101
40	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	85¾	85	85⅞
10	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	97¼	97	97
9	Cities Serv 5s '69	71½	71	71
1	Cities Serv 5s '66	72	72	72
16	Cities Serv 5s '58	71	70¾	71
100	Cities Serv 5s '50	71	70	71
7	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	102	101¾	102
2	Cit S Gs Pipe 6s '43	102½	102½	102½
13	East G&F 4s '56 A	70	69½	68¾
17	Elec P&L 5s 2030	79½	79	79½
7	Empire Dis E 5s '52	99¾	99½	99½
2	Fed Water 5½s '54	78½	78	78
1	Fla P&L 5s '54	95¾	95¼	95¼
16	Fla Pow & L 5s '56 C	90¾	89⅞	90½
4	Gatin P 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	84¼	84	84¼
23	Geo Pow 5s '67	97¾	97½	97¾
1	Glen Ald C 4s '65	73	73	73
3	Groc St Prod 5s '45	52	52	52
3800	Un Cig Wh Strs	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1100	Unit Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	93	93	93
100	Unit Milk war	1⅛	1	1
200	Unit Lt&Pow A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Unit Lt & P pf	31¼	31	31¼
100	Unit Prof Sh	4	⅞	⅞
100	Unit Shipyds A	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
400	Unit Shipyds B	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	85	83¾	85
30	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44½	43½	44½
100	U S & Int Sec	1	1	1
1400	U S Foil B	7¼	7¾	7¾
100	U S Lines pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	U S Play Cd (1a)	32	32	32
900	Unit Verde Ext	1	⅞	⅞
500	Unit Wall P (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Univ Corp vtc	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Utd Ic & Ind pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Valspar Corp	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Valspar pf (1k)	34	34	34
200	Venezuel Pet	1	1	1
300	Vogt Mfg	10	9¾	10
1300	West Air Exp	4¼	4	4⅛
150	Wolverine Port Cem	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5200	Wright Harg (.40a)	7¾	7⅝	7¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15* Util.
Net change	-.91	+.11	-.01
Today's close†	158.38	33.28	24.73
Thursday close	157.47	33.17	24.72
1938 high	158.08	33.21	24.97
1938 low	98.95	19.00	15.14

* 20 utilities prior to June 2, 1938.
† Preliminary.

Steel Companies Reduce Tinplate Prices $7 a Ton

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation has reduced coke tinplate prices $7 a ton and announced that changes in other tin mill products "will follow at some later date."

Steel circles viewed the tinplate reduction as a levelling off of prices in conformity with earlier decreases in sheet steel and rail prices.

Observers predicted the reduction would quicken competition between the U. S. Steel subsidiary and certain big independents which produce a large volume of tinplate.

The change was also regarded as a step to stimulate tinplate production, which had dropped recently to 30 per cent of capacity. Canning industries, which purchase the bulk of tinplate, had been reducing their stocks since the mid-year price cut in other lines.

The coke tinplate prices were pared from $5.35 per base box of 100 pounds to $5 at the Pittsburgh and Gary, Ind., mills. New prices will apply on shipments for the remainder of 1938 and the first quarter of 1939, transportation charges at the time of shipment determining delivered prices.

Previously, tinplate prices had been announced for the first nine months of the year, to avoid changes during the canning season. There was no explanation for the departure from the customary procedure and some sources expressed the opinion the prices might be renewed from quarter to quarter during the year.

Inland Steel Company was the first to meet the Carnegie-Illinois reduction, but other independents are expected to fall in line.

CHICAGO (AP)—The Inland Steel Company announced a reduction in coke tinplate prices from $5.35 per base box of 100 pounds to $5.

New prices will apply on shipments for the remainder of 1938 and the first three months of 1939, and correspond with those announced earlier by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

CLEVELAND (AP)—N. G. Clarke, Vice-President in Charge of Sales of the Republic Steel Corporation, announced Republic will meet the $7 a ton cut in coke tin plate announced by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company also announced the reduction will be met.

Wheat Gains Follow Rise in Liverpool

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—Wheat price gains here early today followed a material advance in quotations at Liverpool the past two sessions. Demand for cash wheat at Liverpool was more active and European surplus countries were offering less freely.

Opening ¾-⅞ higher, December 64⅛-¼, May 66¼-⅜, Chicago wheat later steadied. Corn also started ¾-⅞ up, December 48-48¼, May 51¾-52.

Week's New Issues Show Sharp Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the short election week amounted to only $22,128,850, compared with $41,342,348 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported. A year ago the total was $1,352,000.

The comparative table showed:

	This Week	Previous Week
Municipal	$20,728,850	$39,657,100
Public Utility	750,000	
Stock		622,248
Miscellaneous	650,000	1,063,000
Total	$22,128,850	$41,342,348

Boston Stocks

Nov. 12, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
....	Alles & Fisher	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
....	Bird&Son, Inc	17⅛	17	17	17¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	86	85½	86	86
8.00	Bos Edison	127	126⅞	127	126⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	53⅛	53	53	53⅛
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	16⅜	15½	16	15⅜
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
....	Copper Range	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
....	East G&F	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4.80	Ea G&F pr pf	26	25⅞	26	25⅞
....	Ea M SR 1 pf	39½	39	39½	39¼
....	E Mass SR pf B	10	10	10	8
2.50	Fi Nat Stores	43¼	42

Peace Through Education Active On Pacific Coast

The peace organizations of the United States are staking out a common ground of policy and organization on which they can unite for forward, constructive action in a post-Munich world. Following is the second of several dispatches on this trend toward a more effective mobilization of the people's opinion.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Instead of being discouraged over the events surrounding the "Peace of Munich," individuals and organizations desirous of securing world peace through discussion are particularly active on the Pacific Coast.

During the Chamberlain-Hitler talks peace groups on this coast did their utmost to stir U. S. action for world peace. And these organizations are now continuing their activities at an increased pace.

While these organizations have not taken any joint action to recommend a world peace conference as proposed in Britain by Maj. Clement Attlee, Opposition leader in the House of Commons, there has been no specific objection expressed. As a first step to a world conference, however, it is suggested that a meeting of peace organizations in the United States be called to merge the country's stand on neutrality and peace.

A visit to the headquarters of the League of Nations Association here in San Francisco, where the staff is busily engaged in preparing educational matter, and in arranging for speakers before clubs, church groups, and colleges, is indicative of the work being done.

While peace organizations have been operating in this country since before 1900, it was not until 1935 that they were welded into one parent organization—The National Peace Conference—designed to concentrate efforts toward peace.

It is this organization that is pushing the present peace information drive on the West Coast. Basically this drive is designed to show the public how world co-operation—socially and economically—can result in political harmony.

Peace Councils Active

There are Peace Councils functioning in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Palo Alto, San Mateo, and Santa Monica Bay. Their purpose is to further the cause of peace through negotiation and economic co-operation.

Under the direction of Mrs. E. Gibbons Meyer, Executive Secretary, of the League of Nations Association, committees have been established to study the work of the league and to examine the problems of Latin and South America.

"The plan," declares Mrs. Meyer, "is to help people to see from a practical standpoint the need for social, economic, and political co-operation between nations in an ever-shrinking world. Our desire is to show the public that much American co-operation unrealized by them is already being accomplished through the non political organs of the League."

On a broader scale the peace groups on the Pacific Coast are co-operating in an outstanding peace exhibit for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition and are supporting peace-action through telegrams, personal contacts, and letters to Congress and State Legislatures.

Leaders in the peace movement here include Chester H. Rowell, journalist, and President of the Northern California Branch of the League of Nations Association, Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, President of Mills College, Chief Justice William H. Waste of the California State Supreme Court, O. K. Cushing, T. D. Boardman, of San Francisco, Frank Gaines of Berkeley, the Rt. Rev. E. L. Parsons, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA: Valencia Apartments, 53 units; hotel rooms efficiency and bed-room apartments. Equipped with electrical refrigeration. Write for season rates. N. E. 2nd Ave. at 6th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

Local Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com 3212.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass. (14 Thomas St.)—4 rooms, gas heater and air conditioned; beautifully decorated. $48. Jamaica 0524.

MIAMI, Florida — Siboney attractively furnished apartments; accommodating four persons; exclusive Northeast section; reasonable rental. 347 N. E. 53rd Street.

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

BOOK REPAIRING

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MATURE woman for part time house work, exchange for own room, board. Un 4-3510 616 W. 113th St., N. Y. C.

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Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Our tags are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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ORLANDO, FLORIDA—Watches, clocks of all makes repaired and guaranteed by factory experts: RELIABLE WATCH REPAIRING CO., 21 E. Central, opp. Yowel-Drew upstairs.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

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For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
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BOSTON, 424 Beacon St. Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

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BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, MASS., 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large room, second floor; two rooms, third floor; running water. Tel. COM. 9323.

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BROOKLINE, MASS. — One-room homes; beautifully furnished rooms in two spacious houses on residential street; ideal for business people who desire the privacy of a real home with independence from household responsibilities; maid service; completely equipped community kitchen. Phone LON. 9826.

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CARETAKER, Chauffeur, Handyman, Groom, married. FRED BONNER, Box 522, Westbury, New York.

EXPERIENCED manufacturer's agent and salesman, also aeronautics and automotive experience, buyer and buying, now employed Dept. of Interior, U. S. Gov't., desires better position, in business organization as right hand man to busy executive. Go anywhere. Best of references. ROBERT J. McCORMICK, Everett Hotel, 1730 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C. National 8130

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9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph 3-5164

Butler R.E. & I. Co INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

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W. T. GRANT CO.
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PHONE 6-9316 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
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PIPER COAL
Johnston Coal Co.
Dexter 5020 Dexter 5021

Mobile's Telegraph Florist
DEMERANVILLE
The Florist
9 N. Conception St. Phone Dexter 123

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TONS OF Satisfaction
COAL
ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.
Cedar 97

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. INC.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

AMERICAN-TROY
CLEANERS LAUNDRY
New Location
South Decatur and High Sts.

LUBRICATION SERVICE
Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
Washing, Polishing
Simonizing,
Gas and Oil
9 Washington Ave. C-3840

Sterling Silver
for Thanksgiving
Klein & Son
Jewelers

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One-Day Service
Montgomery Mattress Factory
1 Henderson N.

More Than 60 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

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Empire
PHONE C-805
Rosenberg-Daniels
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

Cocomalt
Coral Gables Grocery Co. INC.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables
Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Look for the New Things First at
YOWELL-DREW CO.
Daytona Beach's
Largest Department Store
"Quality Did It"

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ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Book Store
Typewriters
Stationery
232 SOUTH BEACH STREET

TRY OUR FINE WESTERN MEATS
Tony's
QUALITY GROCERY
Loomis and Seagrave Phone 507

Cottage Fence Beauty Shop
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Rear B. & B. Newsstand where The Christian Science Monitor is on sale
PHONE 1345 1903 MAIN STREET

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

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CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
36 WALL STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M., daily
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A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
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NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
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Williams Auto Service
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Complete Automobile Service
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Arvin Radios Galena Oil
Fisk Tires Gulf Gas
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"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL
LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 E. 8th St. Phone 5-3488

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Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

L. O. Chaplin
JEWELER
Watchmaker and Repairman
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MIAMI

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Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

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Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
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"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
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Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
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Complete Grocery
and Meat Departments
Free Delivery
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Dial 2-3724
Prompt Delivery Service

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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100 S. W. First Street, Miami
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Bendix Home Laundry Systems
Motorola and Philco Radios
Sales, Rentals and Service

Rapillard Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
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1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
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Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Your Complete Wardrobe in the Newest
FALL FASHIONS *at*
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
22 No. Orange Ave. Phone 5727

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Orlando, Fla.

RUSS MATTRESS CO.
1122 WEST CHURCH STREET
PHONE 3127
Innerspring Mattresses
Rugs Cleaned—Upholstering

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
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S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

RUTLAND'S
STORE for MEN
Dobbs Hats
Florsheim Shoes
118 SOUTH ORANGE AVE.

New's Dress Shop
111 SO. ORANGE AVE.
We Feature Half Sizes
FROM 12 to 52
Always a Smart Selection

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
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Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
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The Store for Men and Boys
MAAS the haberdasher
DIX FRANKLIN STREET — CORNER OF TWIGGS

The Ritzcraft Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

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for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

bette's beauty salon
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ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
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Headquarters for Simmons Bedding and Studio Couches
The Home Furniture Company
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ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

A leading Stationery Store
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HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach
Florence V. Corney Edith H. Dickoff

The Gown Shop
214 SOUTH OLIVE AVENUE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

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"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Shingle Shack Coffee Shop
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Furnished and unfurnished—for rent or for sale
Inquiries invited.
FOSTER-JUEN, Inc.
PHIL FOSTER, President
(Serving the Palm Beaches over 24 years)
601 NORTH OLIVE AVENUE
Corner 5th Street Phone 9900
West Palm Beach, Florida

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Distinctive Apparel for Women
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West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED

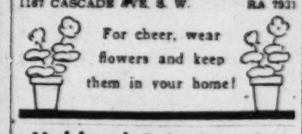
WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES Plymouth SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Manry's Cascade Florist
1187 CASCADE AVE. S. W. RA 7931



For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

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Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
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A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
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OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MACON

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE UNION
Dry Goods Company
"Macon's Style Center"

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Fried's Garage
STORAGE
Complete One-Stop Service
352-4-6-8 BROADWAY
ROAD SERVICE
MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER
Shop NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

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ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA
COAL AND ICE CO.
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THE JOHN E. SCHLEY
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LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
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"For Foods You'll Enjoy"

European Local Classified

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SWITZERLAND, MURREN, *the famous Wintersports place*
TO LET
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Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

Europe

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We Want Gabe Fuel

Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials
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(Office Supplies)
Rud. C. Drumm
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Central 15341, Byen 4041.
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(C. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Holbrohlade 2 Tel. Cent. 1432

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DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the home

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In Malmo
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Goteborg
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

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Depot and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

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Spalenberg 20 Tel. 47.021
(Furs)

FRAU P. DICK
Ladies' Hats
Aeschenvorstadt 21

Carpets and Rugs
MATZINGER
Basle, Steinenberg 5

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MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 23
(Bookbinding)

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service
MÜNZGRABEN

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 49
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE-AMHAUSGASSE
STATIONERY and OFFICE SUPPLIES
OFFICE FURNITURE
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

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Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten, Renovationen, Übernahme ganzer Bauten.
BERN
(BUILDER)

Pelzhaus
Ch. Weiss-Staiger
Known for Reliability, Quality and Style. Large Assortment in Fur Coats
KRAMGASSE 19

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS - - FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Hossmann & Rupf
Bern: Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Biel: Vidaugasse 39
Solide Plüsche & Astrachane für Mäntel & Besätze
Leading House for Novelties.

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

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BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

MERCERIE BONNETERIE
J. KNUCHEL
Damen & Herrenwäsche in allen Qualitäten
Etagengeschaft—Marktgasse 44
(Underwear for Ladies and Gentlemen)

J. TRIEB
KÜRSCHNER BERN
Specializes in
Furs and Fur Coats
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22

Remember
If you need any Toilet Articles
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens. Visiting Cards

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30. First Floor
The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus
Lunch and Dinner, Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.-
Same management in ski-ing fields near Gstaad: SONNENHOF-WALDDORF.
Saanen Pension Fr. 6.50 to 9.-

CIOLINA u. CIE. S.A.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

BIEL

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
43 Unterer Quai
Chocolade: Lindt & Sprüngli, Nestlé, Peter, Cailler, Kohler, Tobler

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
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ELECTRICITE & RADIO
toutes installations
W. PIRET
7, Rue Pécolat

Quality Groceries and Drugstore
English and American Products
Ch. Leclerc & Gorin S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

Comptoir des Tissus
MOLARD
Drapery Store

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

Boulangerie—Patisserie
FREDERIC PETRONIO
RUE VALLIN 4
Demandez Nos Specialites de Biscuits
Petits Fours
CAKES

The Hudson Bay Fur Store
61 Rue du Rhône Telephone 41.654
Fine Assortment of
CHOICE FURS
Exclusive Paris Models

PECHERIES DE LA ROCHELLE
RUE DU COMMERCE
GENEVE
Poissons · Volailles · Gibiers
FISH—POULTRY—GAME

MAISON TRABOLD
Coal Office Mazout
7 Rue du Vieux Collège
Tel. 48.318.

La Tricoteuse de la Madeleine
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les Explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 45.991.
(Wools).

LAUSANNE

AUX DOCKS..
15 AND 18 RUE HALDIMAND
Bally Shoes for everybody in the family

M. STEIGER & Cie.
4 Rue St. François
Everything for the Home
Agency for Mappin & Webb *and* Wedgwood

NEUCHATEL

Mercure
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Mme. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon Tel. 52.814
Books — Stationery

KUFFER & CIE. S. A.
Rue St. Honoré
Electricité—Radios
Installations
(WIRELESS SETS, ETC.)

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD
RUE ST. MEURICE
Chaussures—Maroquinerie
Chemiserie—Gants & Bas
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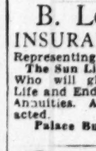

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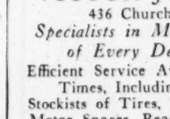

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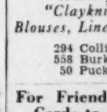

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Monitor Movie Guide

RKO Makes a Picture to Remember

Listen, Darling (MGM) — Lighthearted comedy. Judy Garland tries to find a new husband for her widowed mother, Mary Astor. Friend Freddie Bartholomew interviews candidates. A little laughter, a little tears, a little singing by the fair Judy, and you have the chief ingredients of "Listen, Darling." Walter Pidgeon, Alan Hale, Scotty Becket, Gene Lockhart, Charley Grapewin.—Family.

The Mad Miss Manton (RKO)—Mystery farce which clips and quips along at a smart pace and keeps you guessing most of the time. Miss Manton and some of her deb chums decide to solve a double murder, putting to shame not only the police but a young reporter. This is the best mystery we have had for some time. Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda, Same Levene (best comedy portrayal of the picture), Stanley Ridges, Whitney Bourne, Hattie McDaniels, Miles Mander.—Adults and young people.

A Man to Remember (RKO)—An extraordinary fine film. Obviously a "budget" (small outlay) picture, this honest portrayal of a country doctor's life transcends the limits of its monetary investment and becomes a film to remember. For once, the ideals of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty are shown to be more important than the ability to make a million dollars or marry the boss's daughter. Edward Ellis brings to an already sympathetic role a brilliant interpretation. His doctor is honest, plain spoken, brave in the face of many adversities, humorous, sometimes waspish. The technique used by Director Garson Kanin is as refreshing as the story. Some will regret the picturization of an infantile paralysis scare. Anne Shirley, Lee Bowman, Granville Bates, Harlan Briggs, Frank M. Thomas, Charles Halton, John Wray.—Adults and young people.

Stablemates (MGM)—An affable hokum entry from the MGM stables. The champion muggers and scene stealers of the lot—Wally Beery and Mickey Rooney—make an excellent team in this sentimental story of a drunken derelict veterinarian and an unemployed jockey. The vet's past catches up with him and he has to finish out a jail sentence, but Mickey wins the big race, there are promises of future reunion and everybody is happy. Director Sam Wood is responsible for the slick direction. Arthur Hohl, Margaret Hamilton, Minor Watson, Marjorie Gateson, Oscar O'Shea.—Adults and young people.

Suez (20th-Fox)—It must have taken plenty of hard work to make history as dull as this. With customary pomp and spectacle the picture tells some of the obstacles—a simoon, financial troubles, politics, Arabs—that might have beset Ferdinand de Lesseps when he built the Suez Canal. That far more exciting things did happen is probably a matter of minor interest to the makers. Tyrone Power looks and acts exactly as he has in every other historical pageant. Loretta Young faces mounting adversities with a pretty heroism which would do any seminary acting class proud. A number of more or less historical figures — Palmerston, Disraeli, Louis Napoleon—hover about to make things look authentic. Oh, yes, the canal does go through. Annabella (a Gallic spark of life), Henry Stephenson, Nigel Bruce, Joseph Schildkraut, J. Edward Bromberg, Maurice Moscovitch.—Family.

Torchy Gets Her Man (Warners)—The latest and by no means the most entertaining in the Torchy Blane series. The title (for a change) tells all. Glenda Farrell, Barton MacLane.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney's Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata."

Adults and Young People: "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We're Going to Be Rich" (mature), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule

Chicago

A young woman and her mother stopped to speak with a neighbor one evening on their way to a movie, and during the conversation they mentioned where they were going, and then went on their way.

They noticed dark clouds overhead, but did not become concerned. However, when they left the theater it was raining hard. Both mother and daughter were somewhat disturbed because they had four blocks to walk to reach home. But presently their neighbor walked up, carrying umbrellas, and said that her car was parked around the corner. She had telephoned the box office sometime before and inquired what time the picture would be over so that she could come to their rescue.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogra

This is shared by a Hollywood, Calif., reader. And, as usual, no hints are given on Saturday:

*PUCAYPUG *TOYTEUDRAS *LUTUVAPO COGGN JN "*RUZ-UAAUP ZYEBN UEO UGZUQN OUNAOE CY DEYPYJPSO CRUP CROQ GYYM ZROP YPO EO-LOLHOEN CRUC OXOEQ XYZ-OG AN DEYPYJPSOB."—QON, APNCUPSO *LYMJUZOYZOY UPB *YY—U XYGSUPY UPB U HAEB!

Word Square

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in which will read the same both horizontally and vertically:

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

1, Forward. 2, Musical drama. 3, Fort with 2 parapets. 4, Road or course. 5, Coil.

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

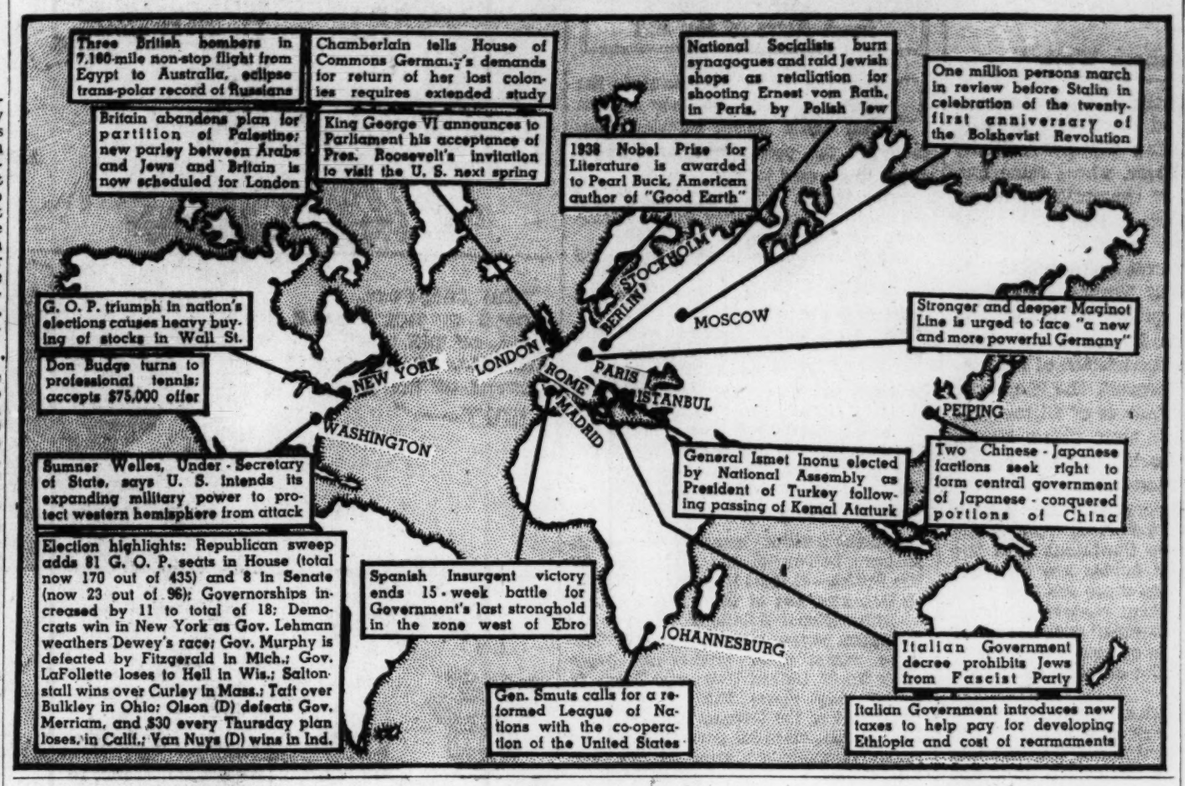
AABDOR

Total 111

This is shared by a San Francisco reader: Take the numbers from 1 to 36, inclusive, and arrange them in 6 columns of 6 numbers each so that each column will total 111. The arrangement is easy—when you know how!

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Three British bombers in 7,160-mile non-stop flight from Egypt to Australia, eclipse trans-polar record of Russians
Chamberlain tells House of Commons Germany's demands for return of her lost colonies requires extended study
National Socialists burn synagogues and raid Jewish shops as retaliation for shooting Ernest vom Rath, in Paris, by Polish Jew
One million persons march in review before Stalin in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution
Britain abandons plan for partition of Palestine; new parley between Arabs and Jews and Britain is now scheduled for London
King George VI announces to Parliament his acceptance of Pres. Roosevelt's invitation to visit the U. S. next spring
1938 Nobel Prize for Literature is awarded to Pearl Buck, American author of "Good Earth"
G. O. P. triumph in nation's elections causes heavy buying of stocks in Wall St.
Don Budge turns to professional tennis; accepts $75,000 offer
Stronger and deeper Maginot Line is urged to face "a new and more powerful Germany"
Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, says U. S. intends its expanding military power to protect western hemisphere from attack
General Ismet Inonu elected by National Assembly as President of Turkey following passing of Kemal Ataturk
Two Chinese-Japanese factions seek right to form central government of Japanese-conquered portions of China
Election highlights: Republican sweep adds 81 G. O. P. seats in House (total now 170 out of 435) and 8 in Senate (now 23 out of 96); Governorships increased by 11 to total of 18; Democrats win in New York as Gov. Lehman weathers Dewey's race; Gov. Murphy is defeated by Fitzgerald in Mich.; Gov. LaFollette loses to Heil in Wis.; Saltonstall wins over Curley in Mass.; Taft over Bulkley in Ohio; Olson (D) defeats Gov. Merriam, and $30 every Thursday plan loses, in Calif.; Van Nuys (D) wins in Ind.
Spanish Insurgent victory ends 15-week battle for Government's last stronghold in the zone west of Ebro
Gen. Smuts calls for a reformed League of Nations with the co-operation of the United States
Italian Government decree prohibits Jews from Fascist Party
Italian Government introduces new taxes to help pay for developing Ethiopia and cost of rearmaments
STOCKHOLM
BERLIN
MOSCOW
LONDON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
ROME
MADRID
PARIS
ISTANBUL
PEIPING
JOHANNESBURG

Daily Anecdote

A Small Matter

Once on a hunting expedition, Nouschirvan, King of Persia, desired to eat some venison in the field, and sent his attendants to a near-by village to procure some salt for seasoning.

Something made Nouschirvan suspect that they had obtained the salt without making recompense, and he immediately proceeded to verify his suspicion.

"Go to the village at once and pay!" he ordered sternly. "This is a small matter in itself, but a great one as it regards me; for a king ought ever to be just, because he is an example to his subjects. If I cannot make all my people just in the smallest things I can at least show them it is possible to be so."

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Speaking of the Roosevelt peace moves, Herbert Hoover said at Kansas City, "The President will find every Republican and every thinking person behind him in that effort." Making it unanimous.

In Lighter Vein

Agreeable to the Dogs

Boswell dining one day with Dr. Johnson asked him if he did not think that a good cook was more essential to the community than a good poet.

"I don't suppose," said the doctor, "that there's a dog in the town but what would think so."

A Light Black

Newspaper Filler says:

Cream-colored blackboard's are being used in some schools to brighten the room.

Now don't ask me how can they be cream-colored if—? Can't you see I'm busy?—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening Times.

Sign

If people who get
Infuriated
Only knew it's
The sign
Of the second-rated!

—L. C.

Shell Food

"I'll take off my hat to you oyster eaters. It was all I could do to eat three last night!"

"Weren't they fresh? What did they look like when you opened them?"

"Oh, do you have to open them?"

"Put frog legs on the menu—we can always cross 'em off!"

Party Fun

Going Backward

This is always an amusing and hilarious stunt suitable for any kind of party, and any number may participate.

First the hostess writes short invitations to the party BACKWARDS, with a note enclosed, advising the recipients to read the invitation by holding a mirror in front of the writing. On each, the guest is instructed to come dressed "backward"; boys and men will wear their coat, vest, tie, and shirt backward, ladies will put on their dresses or gowns backwards. Also all hats for both are to be worn backward. Guests are also requested to call at the back door.

They must shake hands backward, and must greet one another with "Good-bye" instead of "Hello," and when they leave they must say, "Hello." All games and stunts at the party are to be played backward whenever possible. Pictures on the wall are to be turned facing the wall; and everything else possible in the room should be turned around backward—even the rugs and table cloth should be turned over. The dinner or luncheon is served backward, after-dinner mints and desserts served first; even the lettuce leaf should be placed on TOP of the salad!—R. R. S., Denver.

A Word a Day

Abstain (II Thess. 5:22)—*Ab-stane'*.

Whenever "abstain" is used in the New Testament, it renders the Greek *apechomai*, "to hold oneself off." Thus the need of actual mental force, if not physical, is suggested by the word.

Amen (I Thess. 5:28)—In public reading, especially in America, the prevailing pronunciation is *ay'-men'* (*a* long). (This is the choice not only of Webster's and the Standard, but of the Oxford English Dictionary.)

Dematerialize, dematerialization—*De-ma-teer'-ih-al-ize* (*e* as in debate, first *a* as in *sofa*, third syllable rhymes with "here," first *i* short, second *a* clipped-short, second *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable); *de-ma-teer-ih-al-i-zay'-shun* (secondary stress on first and third syllables; and despite Webster's first choice for both *i*'s short, we submit that the long second *i* in "dematerialize" suggests, and properly so, a corresponding long *i* in "dematerialization"). Put us down as favoring long *i* in "organization," "chemicalization," "spiritualization," etc., to agree with parent verbs.

The Latin prefix *de-*, meaning "down, from, away," makes "dematerialize" a perfect antonym for "materialize." That which has been dematerialized has been deprived of all material form, properties, or characteristics; and the process or resulting state is called "dematerialization."

Diversify—*Di-vur'-sih-fi* (first and third *i*'s long, second clipped-short, *u* as in *urn*).

The Latin roots *diversus*, "various," and *facere*, "to make," are combined in our word, which we use in the general sense of "to give variety to."

Divest—Long *i*.

Economy—*E* (not *eh*)*-kon'-o-mih*.

Ego—In America, *E'-go* (both vowels long); in Britain, *Eg'-o* (*e* short) is more common.

Etc.—This abbreviation for "et cetera" is to be read, according to the publishers of Webster's, preferably as *et set'-er-a* (first two *e*'s short, third as in *maker*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Exemplar—In the measured tempo of public reading, *eg-zem'-plar* is preferred (*e*'s short, *a* virtually two-dot as in *arm*).

Gossamer—*Goss'-a-mer* (*o* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* as in *maker*).

Increaseth, increase (Col. 2:19)—The first is a verb, and is accented on the second syllable; and the second is a noun, accented on the first syllable. (Note that the last syllable of the first word ends in *-eth*, not *-uth*.)

Mammon (Matt. 6:24)—*Mam'-un*.

"Mammon" is properly an Aramaic word meaning "riches," possibly derived from *aman*, "to be firm or steadfast; to trust or put confidence in"—hence "what is trusted in." The word suggests not only riches, but lust for gain, the spirit of avarice.

Matrix—*May'-triks* (*a* long, *i* short).

This word was taken directly from the Latin *matrix*, "womb," from *mater*, "mother." We apply it to an enveloping element within which something takes form.

Oblivion—*Ob-liv'-ih-un*.

This word, derived from the Latin *oblivio*, "forgetfulness," suggests a blotting out so thorough that there is no longer any memory.

Primarily, secondarily—Both words are accented on the first syllable; the second calls for secondary stress on the third syllable.

Ptolemy—*Tol'-e-mih* (*o* short, *e* as in *debate*, *i* short).

Claudius Ptolemaeus, commonly called Ptolemy, was an Alexandrian mathematician, geographer, and astronomer who flourished about the middle of the second century of the Christian Era. He was a great student and compiled all the available astronomical learning of the ancients, added some ideas of his own, and promulgated an astronomical system, described in his "Almagest," which remained the authoritative treatise on the subject until the fifteenth century. He blundered, however, in explaining in detail the alleged revolution of the sun and other heavenly bodies round the earth.

The Ptolemaic (*Tol-e-may'-ik*; secondary stress on first syllable) teachings were finally overthrown by Copernicus (1473-1543), who proved that the earth rotates on its own axis, and revolves round the sun.

Resuscitate—*Re-sus'-ih-tate*.

The Latin roots *re*, "again," *sub*, "under, from beneath," and *citare*, "to summon," lie back of our word, which we use in the sense of "to revivify, restore, revive."

Retina—*Ret'-ih-na* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

So named because the layer of cells back of the eyeball resembles a fine network (Latin *rete*, "net"), the retina is the sensitive membrane which receives the image formed by the lens, and is the immediate instrument of vision.

Sensuous—*Sen'-shoo-us*.

Single (Matt. 6:22)—The Greek term *haplous*, here rendered "single," has a literal meaning of "simple; not complicated or confused"; but it can also mean "whole," or, when used of the eye, "good; sound; fulfilling its office."

Soul—One syllable.

Subject, subjected (Rom. 8:22)—The first use is as an adjective, and the accent is on the first syllable; the second is, of course, as a verb, with accent on the second syllable.

Travaileth (Rom. 8:22)—*Trav'-ale-eth* (first *a* and the *e* short, second *a* long).

Volition—*Vo-lish'-un*.

Coined from the Latin *volo*, "I will," this word means "the exercise of the will."

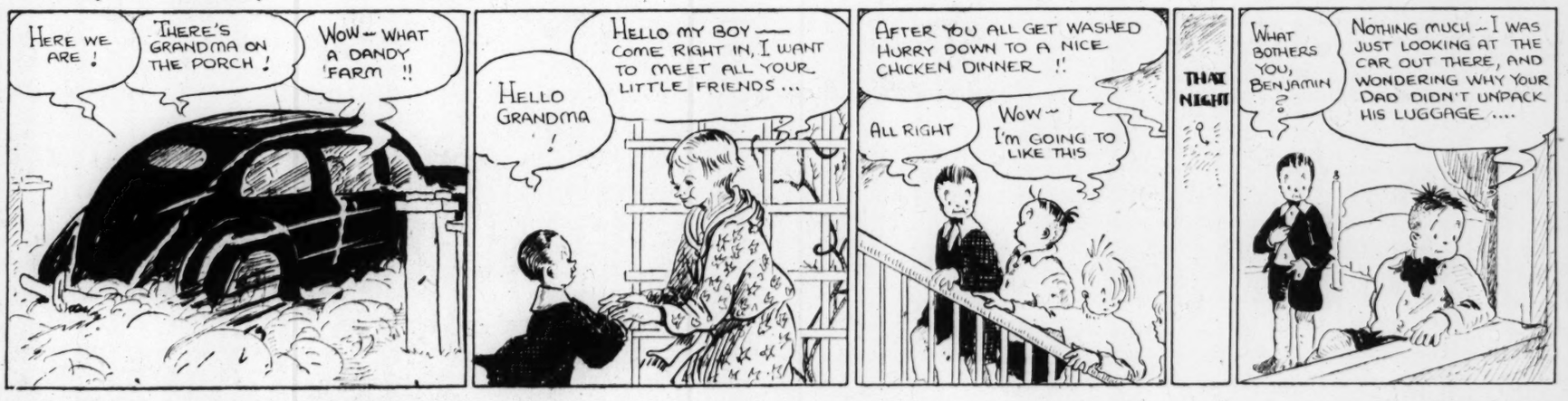
Wholly—*Hole'-lih*. Note that "holy" is sounded *ho'-lih*.

Special poll on "subtil" (Gen. 3:1)—Votes are now coming in at a ratio of approximately 9 to 1 in favor of the pronunciation *sut'-'l* over *sub'-til*.

Readers are invited to send to the Daily Features Editor a postal card indicating the preference in their communities—with the understanding that this department will gladly side with the majority.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Suggestion of Mystery*

By Le Pelley


HERE WE ARE!
THERE'S GRANDMA ON THE PORCH!
WOW—WHAT A DANDY 'FARM!!
HELLO GRANDMA!
HELLO MY BOY—COME RIGHT IN, I WANT TO MEET ALL YOUR LITTLE FRIENDS...
AFTER YOU ALL GET WASHED HURRY DOWN TO A NICE CHICKEN DINNER!!
ALL RIGHT
WOW—I'm GOING TO LIKE THIS
THAT NIGHT
WHAT BOTHERS YOU, BENJAMIN?
NOTHING MUCH—I WAS JUST LOOKING AT THE CAR OUT THERE, AND WONDERING WHY YOUR DAD DIDN'T UNPACK HIS LUGGAGE....

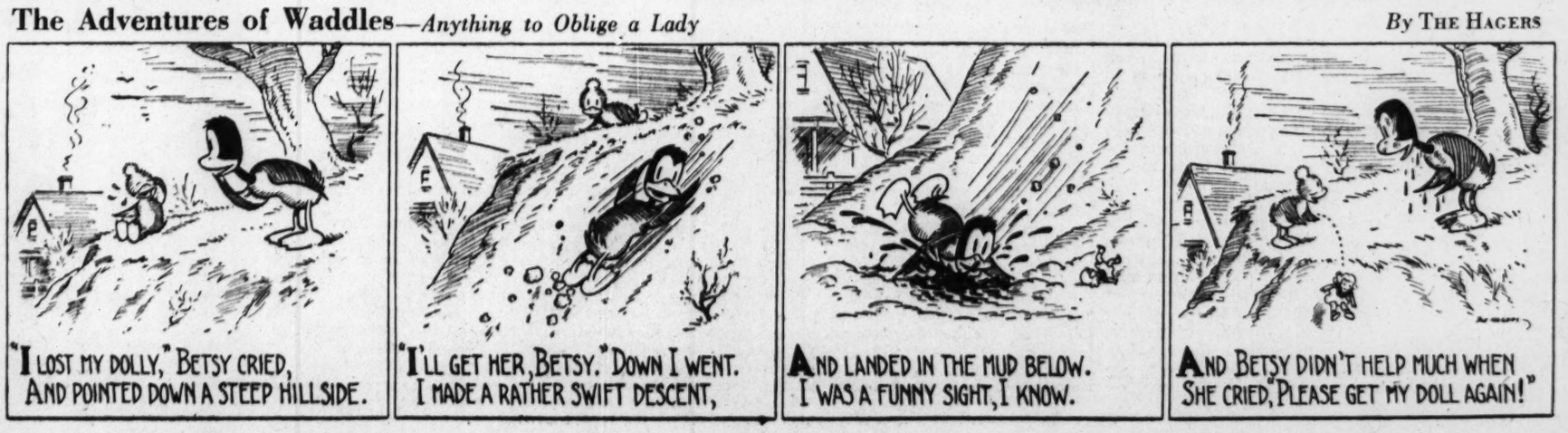
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*On His Guard*

By Carmack

Today I told T.W. how the blanket Joan had knitted for me had caught on the fence and had completely unraveled—and naturally he thought it was very funny——
"But," I wagged—"she's talking about making another one, and that's where you come in!"
And then I asked him to keep an eye peeled and any time he saw her doing anything like that to let me know and we'd see what we could do to stop it—which he agreed to do—
Can't imagine what makes her think I'm such a softie as to need a blanket, anyway——

The Adventures of Waddles—*Anything to Oblige a Lady*

By The Hagers


"I LOST MY DOLLY," BETSY CRIED, AND POINTED DOWN A STEEP HILLSIDE.
"I'LL GET HER, BETSY." DOWN I WENT. I MADE A RATHER SWIFT DESCENT,
AND LANDED IN THE MUD BELOW. I WAS A FUNNY SIGHT, I KNOW.
AND BETSY DIDN'T HELP MUCH WHEN SHE CRIED, "PLEASE GET MY DOLL AGAIN!"

Quotation for Today

JOYOUS are the busy. — Elbert Hubbard.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Preserved Leaves

In the fall of the year, a woman who makes money from the flowers in her garden, turns to the leaves, and preserves them for winter decorations. She dips the green and multicolored leaves of autumn in melted paraffin.

Not only are the leaves preserved in shape and color, but the thin paraffin covering gives them a frosted look which is an added attraction for Christmas wreaths, table bouquets, etc.—Mary F. A., Washington.

Odds and Ends

The Bees' Secret

Natural science still does not know how bees keep their honey liquid, sometimes for years, when 80 per cent of the sugar that constitutes it would ordinarily crystallize.

Attention to the Tension

The combined tension of strings on a concert grand piano is approximately 30 tons.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: National Geographic Magazine tells us "Hawaiian words are always easier to pronounce than they look when one remembers that every vowel is pronounced." Yes, instance Mokuaweoweo and Oo—a volcano and a bird!

Word Square: Forth, opera, redan, track, hanks.

Letter Juggling: Abroad, aboard.

Total 111:

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	11	10	9	8	7
13	14	15	16	17	18
24	23	22	21	20	19
25	26	27	28	29	30
36	35	34	33	32	31

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Appeasement in America

SEVERAL months ago President Roosevelt said, "Co-operation cannot be conscripted." The elections this week reaffirm his words. So astute a reader of the public pulse as Mr. Roosevelt can hardly fail to see the necessity for new methods. The emergency is over; emergency methods of government should be dropped. The American political climate has been profoundly altered. The two-party system is functioning once more.

The President manifestly wishes to preserve as many of the changes his Administrations have brought to the Nation as possible. He has a choice of methods. He can try to continue with the vinegar method, striking out bitterly at business and attempting to keep up the "purge" by denying patronage to independent Democrats. Or he can turn to the molasses method, more actively seeking business co-operation and endeavoring to lead both wings of his party to consolidated and well-administered reforms.

Business confidence has already been revived by the Republican gains. There has been some danger that new spending schemes would be broached and the monopoly investigation so used as to give many sections of industry a new fright. To prevent that, to take the lead in sound revision of labor and social security legislation, in reform of the relief system, and in a clean-cut limitation of government competition with business, particularly in the utilities field—there is the President's opportunity further to restore business confidence and make the Fourth New Deal a boon both to the country and to his own position in history.

Some of the President's advisers believe taking an extreme position is the best way to reach a favorable compromise. They would "must" rigidly on, using the new arms program for a subtler regimentation of industry, rejecting moderating changes in the Wagner Act for fear of losing collective bargaining, and clinging to executive allocation of relief as a political weapon. But the Republicans have gained eighty seats in the House of Representatives; with the conservative Democrats they can block any such program.

The President is too good a politician to wish to repeat the unhappy history of the last two years in the Wilson and Hoover Administrations. Obviously the alternative to political deadlock and half-recovery of business is an active effort to foster such a revival of prosperity that he may end his term in an era of good feeling.

Of course co-operation must be two-sided. If those who have lost power or profits under the Roosevelt regime insist on trying to go back to the "good old days" or if business confidence can be restored only by taking the lid completely off for exploitation and speculation, then there is no hope for co-operation.

But that is not the temper of the country. The Republican resurgence has been led for the most part by youthful, progressive new men who accept the great body of the original New Deal now written into law. If the President can also accept it there is hope for a vitalizing appeasement in America.

How "Temporary" Is RFC?

WHEN discussing the unprecedentedly large public debt of the United States—approaching $40,000,000,000—New Deal spokesmen always remind their hearers that a sizable portion represents "recoverable assets" and accordingly should be subtracted to determine the net debt. These recoverable assets are mainly the loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Farm Credit Administration and similar agencies. The Twentieth Century Fund, as part of a study of public and private debt by one of its committees, now recommends that a definite policy for the long-run liquidation of the "temporary" Federal credit agencies should be adopted.

The recommendation is a timely and significant one. All these agencies have been intended to be liquidated some time, but to do this and to recover eventually and actually the amounts which should be applicable to reduce the national debt will require a start. For most such agencies the time to begin has arrived.

Some of the figures compiled by the committee are well-nigh astounding—one might say, staggering. And the Twentieth Century Fund is anything but a reactionary sponsor; its liberalism is well known. The Federal Government, it finds, now holds more than one-third of all the Nation's farm mortgages and nearly one-sixth of the urban home mortgages. Most of the special credit agencies, and the RFC is rather the big brother of them all, will take, it is estimated, from five to twenty-five years to wind up.

This estimate, long as it may sound to some, is not out of line, considering the hugeness of the sums involved, with the experience in winding up the affairs of the War Finance Corporation established in 1918. With business getting back to normal, it is none too early to begin planning for the mowing of the crop of "emergency" federal credit agencies that has sprouted and flourished during the thirties.

The "Lambeth Walk"

LAMBETH, a district of South London, has now joined that select band of places, including Tipperary, Dixie, and the Swanee River, whose fame has flown to the ends of the earth, borne on wings of song which is tuneful, even if not Mendelssohn's. In cities where Mr. Chamberlain is almost unknown, in villages so remote that Munich arouses no echoes either of praise or blame the "Lambeth walk" is a familiar ditty. That, at least, is the firm conviction of London.

Indeed, at the moment, the "Lambeth walk" is the most famous of all methods of locomotion. It is more widely known even than the Prussian goose-step, and lacks the military associations of that remarkable mode of perambulation, though Lambeth could, if it desired, reply to the mobilizations of the Continent with the boast that even its babies are in arms. All this makes it the more striking that, according to competent observers, such a thing as a "Lambeth walk" does not really exist, for the people of Lambeth seem to walk pretty much the same as other men and women.

But it is the habit of popular songs to celebrate places for reasons which, to the fine and cogent thinking of the logician, would appear to be irrelevant. It is not a very much longer way to Tipperary than to other Irish towns, and compilers of statistics give little countenance to the supposition that there are more "old folks at home" on the Swanee River than on other watery highways of the United States. Lambeth can enjoy its fame without any uneasy feeling that it is getting it on false pretences.

Shutting Out Hate

AMERICANS are weighing Representative Martin Dies's charges that the New Deal Administration has opposed and tried to hamper his committee investigation of un-American activities against the judgment of many observers that the committee's procedure has been singularly unjudicial, open to character assassination and political harpooning. One upshot must be to raise an inquiry as to just what kind of legislation, if any, the Dies committee has in view to propose.

It was recently pointed out by Walter Lippmann in connection with the case of John Strachey, who still seeks entry as a visiting lecturer, that the statute involved is one prepared nearly twenty years ago, hardly applicable with exactitude to the ideologies which threaten democracy today. It forbids admission of aliens who teach "the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or all forms of law." The platform of the Communist Party in the United States does not call for use of force, and a Communist or Fascist from without might readily declare that he favors, in theory at least, the use of the ballot to obtain a legal majority.

But so long as even radical activity remains in the realm of argument and persuasion it ill behooves democracy to move against it with force or be the first to resort to violence. Not only is it inconsistent with the democratic tradition to expect to flail notions out of men's heads with a nightstick, but such attempts at suppression are in the long run ineffective. A weak cause may thrive on martyrdom. Justice is the best antidote for discontent.

Judge William Clark appropriately emphasized this in his decision last week enjoining Mayor Frank Hague from interfering with the right of free speech on the part of CIO organizers in Jersey City. A quarantine, he remarked, may apply in the field of physical science, but ideas are not "Japanese beetles," to be stopped by such means. Under the American Constitution, he declares, neither a city, a state nor the Nation may banish a citizen even after due trial, and the Nation may deport an undesirable alien only on grounds and after a hearing.

But what if the Communist or Fascist should appeal to force? In the first place, neither of these groups is likely to do so unless it is a large enough minority to see a prospect of success at arms. In the second place, any such turn would be preceded by a number of manifestations partaking of the nature of force. These include the maintenance of private armies, wearing of insignia which stand for violent methods and the use of parades, or propaganda to incite riots.

Some such safeguards may be necessary, according to the rule of meeting reason with reason but holding force in check with the power of the State. Before any such point is reached, however, the far more important consideration is to root out of the human mentality the hate and intolerance that would try to delude a nation into thinking it must divide into hostile camps or that a Government for the general welfare can be built on the suppression of liberties.

For essentially it is hatred that leads to violence and it is intolerance that believes it can brook no opposition. When men dwell together in unity as to national ideals and the greater good of mankind they can profit by the exchange of thought and judgment in composing their lesser differences of human method. Laws proposed to combat un-American activities should not depart from this basic American spirit.

Germany and Colonies

Book News of the Day

ONE of the permanent officials in the Wilhelmstrasse, who knew a great deal more about colonies than many of the people who write books about them, used to say:

"The British will never understand our position because they don't comprehend what we mean by Raum."

His friends would obligingly ask: "And what *do* you mean by Raum?"

"Oh, that!" he would reply. "You just can't translate it."

The word, indeed, means more than merely "space" or territory. It has in it, as it applies to the German colonial problem, an admixture of prestige and of the Reich's "place in the sun." It takes on even increased meaning today as the German demand for a colonial empire has gained such strength that only the details of fulfillment and of timing remain at issue.

* * *

And the position, moreover, does seem to have become clearly understood by the British—at least if GERMANY'S CLAIM TO COLONIES, one of the Royal Institute of International Relations' valuable information papers, be taken as a criterion. In a pamphlet of seventy-five pages (New York: Oxford University Press. 75 cents) they survey the historical development of the German colonial problem and the essential governmental and unofficial opinions bearing on the German claims.

It is regrettable that in drafting the terms of reference, the Institute decided to exclude discussion of the merits and demerits of Germany's administration of her pre-war colonies. For this is an issue which again will arise if transfer of mandated territories is considered. But on the other hand the economic aspect of colonies is adequately treated, with the exception of omission of any consideration of the impact of colonial production upon domestic markets and living standards.

* * *

But perhaps the major contribution of the brochure is its analysis of the development of Reichsführer Hitler's colonial philosophy. In externals, this has followed Prince Bismarck, who originally opposed colonial expansion only to embark later upon an imperialistic policy.

The motivations of Germany's present Chancellor are different. But it is interesting to trace the maturing of viewpoint from the outright criticism of colonial expansion, as embodied in "Mein Kampf," down to the specific demand for "living room," in his speech at Augsburg in November, 1937.

The little volume will also be of interest to students of the colonial question for its succinct yet comprehensive discussion of the vexing legal problem of who "owns" the mandated territories. It is a question which the legal experts cannot answer. But history, on horseback, appears about to decide it for them.

Gx.

North . . South . . East . . West

Government by Consent

By Frank L. Perrin

EVERYWHERE in the middle Western section of the United States the people are, first of all, industrially and community minded. This broad area has, like other groups of states, just undergone a somewhat heated and more or less bitter political campaign. But politics is an avocation, after all, and not, generally speaking, a vocation in which farmers, manufacturers and wage earners engage. Now that the mid-term elections are decided, the disposition of the people everywhere in the Great Lakes region and in the states bordering the upper Mississippi are back at work. The season has encouraged unusual activity on farms and in factories. There has been increasing assurance that a measure of industrial peace is possible despite disturbing and contrary influences.

Serious hurdles have threatened investments in many of the major industries, and the fear of unnecessary reprisals has been felt all the way down the line, even to the smaller factories in towns and villages. Aside from the confusion of regulatory Federal legislation, beginning with the year 1933 and continued in enactments imposing restrictions and experimental stimulants and sedatives, there have been problems imposed by labor unions, intensified by the strife between factions of labor organizations themselves.

* * *

What is most needed at this moment is a peace pact between employing industry and the governing authority, first of all, and a concurrent truce pending a practical test of ways and means, pledging industry to a fair code and labor to its acceptance. This should be predicated upon a united, and not a divided front in the ranks of organized labor. There must be the assurance that reprisals will not be attempted solely for the purpose of imposing some economic theory the soundness and fairness of which have not yet been proved.

There has hung over the larger manufacturing industries the persistent fear of being subjected, in the courts, to penalties and unjust punishments. Inhibitions and prohibitions have so multiplied that offense, in some form, has been almost unavoidable. Practices encouraged at one juncture by national laws and regulations are, as aims and policies change, frowned upon and penalized. Industry is not sufficiently flexible to be able to adapt itself without serious disturbance to changing moods and temporary fiats. Capital may be more wary than wise. It is temperamental, whatever its other virtues or shortcomings.

Eventually, it may be, it will be discovered, or agreed, that until regional tribunals or courts are empowered to deal with and determine actually regional industrial problems, and that such determinations be made binding and final, there should be set up a governing industrial board truly representative of industry both regionally and nationally. Lacking a responsible Congress, the voice of those most concerned is not heard where laws are made and the machinery of administration and enforcement is set up and operated.

* * *

Just now, unless the complexion and personnel of Congress is found to have been materially changed by last Tuesday's elections, any effort to create a really representative industrial board or commission would be discouraged in Washington. And this brings us to the logical consideration of an increasingly popular emergency expedient. It is the consent decree, under which, after a full and complete disclosure of conditions and complicated difficulties, an established industry is permitted to proceed with the assurance that, under restrictions agreed upon mutually, it will not be subjected to prosecution or threatened reprisal.

Recently the whole world has rejoiced because a way has been found to avert war by compromise, concession, and consent. An ideal peace may not be permanently established by such methods, but the absence of war is hailed as a promise of eventual permanent peace. What we all see so clearly as it applies to countries and peoples collectively can be made to apply regionally and individually.

In free America a concerned and compassionate people regard sympathetically the plight of less fortunate neighbors, wherever they may be, who live in fear lest they offend the authority which, by their own carelessness, has been set up over them. There, and in America, the spy system is abhorred. It destroys human freedom and initiative. It does not fit into the scheme of progress and happiness which free peoples have worked out for themselves.

Election By-Products

LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE
CONGRESS
LONG MAY IT WAVE —
"YOU CAN FOOL SOME OF THE PEOPLE ALL OF THE TIME, AND ALL OF THE PEOPLE SOME OF THE TIME, BUT —"
BAH!
POLITICAL SANTA CLAUS
WHOO-PEE!
POLITICAL DOG HOUSE
FOR RENT
Gamack

Banter From the Bridge

MANY good yarns are told of the old-time captains of the early trans-Atlantic steam-packets. They were rough old sea-dogs of the sailing ship school, and as their steamers were fitted with yards and sails, they looked upon engines as new-fangled, evil-smelling contraptions that were doomed to failure. Nothing pleased them better than to suffer a complete breakdown in mid-Atlantic so that they could clap on canvas and sail the ship triumphantly into port, thus asserting the superiority of sail over steam.

As engines improved in reliability, sails were gradually cut down to a minimum, leaving only a couple of "fore and afters" for steadying the ship in beam seas, and even these finally disappeared about forty years ago. The only sails to be found in steamers today are those compulsorily carried in the lifeboats.

The story is told of a captain and chief engineer who were always at loggerheads about the importance of their positions on board. The captain swore that he could do the chief's job with one hand tied behind his back, and the chief retorted that he could do the captain's job—standing on his head. So one night they agreed to swap jobs for the eight to twelve watch. After about three hours the captain bellowed up the speaking tube to the bridge, "You'd better come down here, Mac. The engines have stopped and I can't get them started again." To which the chief replied, "Don't worry. We've been ashore on a mud bank for the last two hours."

There is the story of Capt. "Foggy" Martin. On one occasion, after being forty-eight hours on the bridge in a pea-souper, he was more than usually ill-tempered. It was 8 a. m. and although the visibility was nil, there was a bright patch of blue sky overhead. The sprightly second officer, coming up to take over the watch after a good seven hours' sleep, said, "Good morning, Sir. Nice and clear up there." And the captain, giving him a dark look, replied, "Yes, you blithering idiot. But we're not going that way."

During the South African war a famous Atlantic liner was converted into a troopship and dispatched to Cape Town with a crowd of units, including a detachment of nurses. Nearing the equator, preparations were made for the usual "crossing the line" ceremonies. Captain Flynn, a shock-headed Irishman, was in command and he was known to be an inveterate joker. One day a nurse stopped him and said, "Captain Flynn, when we cross the line do you think I'll be able to see it?"

"Sure," said Flynn, with a twinkle in his eye. "We'll be crossing at noon tomorrow, and if ye come on the bridge I'll show it to ye."

Next day, the nurse and several companions arrived on the bridge at the appointed time. "Now," said Flynn, taking the telescope from its rack and balancing it across the top of the bridge rail, "If you look through this in the direction of the horizon, you'll see the line." While the nurse was awkwardly focusing the glass, Flynn, with a wink at the bystanders, plucked a hair from his head and held it horizontally across the end of the telescope. "D'ye see?" he cried.

"Oh, yes," replied the nurse excitedly, "and bless me if there isn't a camel walking along it."

If a passenger ever asked him at the beginning of a voyage, what the weather was going to be like, he invariably replied, "Fine weather all the way—roughly speaking."

In conclusion I must tell the story of the jovial captain who, one Christmas Day, dressed up as Santa Claus and presented toys to the children from the Christmas tree. The next day, when entering a congested West Indian port, the ship had the misfortune to run aground. A few hours later all preparations had been made for getting her off.

On the after deck, surrounded by a maze of bow-taut wires and cables; deafened by the rattle and clatter of capstans and winches; half-blinded by smoke from the snorting tugs, with the tropic sun beating down on his bald head, stood the anxious captain, directing operations. At the critical moment, when the ship was showing signs of moving, a little old lady clutching a tiny camera, picked her way daintily to the captain's side and said, "Captain dear, would you be kind enough to dress up as Santa Claus again so that I may take your photograph?"

Before the astonished captain could open his mouth, two hefty sailors grabbed the lady and carried her to a place of safety, so his reply remains unrecorded.

J. G. BISSET,
Captain of the R. M. S. Scythia

The Wide Horizon

Industrial Peace Has Her Victories

By Ralph Cessna

CHICAGO

IN THE last year or so, the nation has passed through two major crises without knowing it. That is, it has not fully appreciated the potentialities of situations which fortunately and significantly were peacefully terminated.

We refer to the railroad wage controversy. Last fall the rail unions asked for an increase in pay. They threatened to strike if they did not get it. The railroads did not think such an increase justifiable. The two put their heads together, though, in compliance with the processes prescribed by the Railway Labor Act, and after negotiations which finally involved federal mediators—also provided for in the Railway Labor Act—compromised on an increase of less than half what had been asked.

Not everyone concerned was satisfied. But it was a settlement. And, most important, there was no strike, no stoppage, no violence. Nothing happened which directly affected the public.

* * *

Now there has been another peaceful settlement. The railroads, failing to get an expected full increase in freight rates, and finding business getting worse, asked for a decrease in wages. The unions refused. This time negotiations went a step further, to a presidential board, provided for in the Labor Act as a sort of court of last resort. The board recommended—not ordered, mind you—that wages be kept as is. Not everyone is satisfied. In fact the railroad owners are much dissatisfied. But it is a settlement. There has been no strike, and there will not be. And wages, at least considered on the basis of the general level, will not be lowered.

To appreciate better what might have been, imagine every railroad train in the country standing still for several days, or weeks, or months. No freight, no passengers. What would happen if we had to do without the railroads for any period? Would it not mean an almost complete stoppage of all industry?

* * *

And besides, nearly 1,000,000 men and women would be thrown out of jobs.

In all, it would be nearly catastrophic. And it is of course because of a recognition of the vital public interest in transportation that the law makes a general strike in effect impossible except after a long period of negotiation and "cooling off," and in fact highly improbable even after this period. The workers and owners wrote the law themselves and they are honor bound to abide by it, even if the weight of public sentiment, built up during waiting periods, does not influence a peaceful acceptance of the recommendations.

Twice in the past year there has loomed the possibility of a disastrous national railroad strike. Twice because of an effective, impartial law, there has been no strike.

The situation has lacked the dramatic aspects which gripped the nation during the automobile and steel strikes. Yet neither of these involved as many men, nor such potentially far-reaching consequences. Much has been said and written about the rail controversy, but the public has given it relatively scant attention. Like the many safe landings of planes under difficult circumstances, an unsensational settlement of something which might have been spectacular gets little newspaper space.

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Can we say logically: "Well, we shouldn't get excited over that which is right and natural"? Probably we should not get excited. But it seems that we should better appreciate it, recognize its significance, and give it the sort of consideration that will lead to a wider application of the principles that brought about such a settlement.

It is important to remember that the law which directed the negotiations leading up to the settlement was not a political or social-reform weapon. It was created by the parties directly concerned for their and the nation's benefit. And in that sense it is not a law—that is, it is not a means of forcing someone to do something which someone else thinks they should do. It is merely an outline of procedure, made sufficiently broad and permanent and effective through the process of legislation.

Is not there a lesson in this somewhere that could be applied in some degree to the whole field of employer-employee relationships?

Mirror of World Opinion

London Expects Dollar Inflation

OWNERS of refugee funds who imagined a few weeks ago that by buying dollars they could buy peace of mind are beginning to doubt their judgment. . . . Various symptoms foreshadowing inflationary developments in the United States have accentuated doubts and fears. . . . Should President Roosevelt decide to devalue, his decision might meet with the wholehearted support of Congress. . . . The increase of business activity, stimulated by inflation and rearmament, might lead to a sharp rise in the American price level.—*Financial News*, London.